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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

May 8, 1919, Temperature 77. Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 86. May 8, 1918, Temperature 70

No. 17,458. 英曆千九百九十九年五月八號 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919. 中華民國八年歲次己未四月初九日 PRICE $3.00 Per Month

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PEACE TERMS.

KAISER TO BE TRIED.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INCORPORATED.

LONDON, May 6.

The peace treaty was released for publication in Hongkong to-day:

The draft of the treaty of peace now handed to the Germans is designed in the first instance to set forth the conditions upon which alone the Allied and Associated Powers will make peace with Germany, and in the second place to establish those international arrangements which the Allies have devised for the prevention of wars in future and for the betterment of mankind. For this latter reason it includes the Covenant of the League of Nations and the international Labour Convention. The draft treaty, however, does not deal, except incidentally, with the problem arising out of the liquidation of the Austrian empire, nor with the territories of the two enemy powers Turkey and Bulgaria, except in so far as it binds Germany to accept whatever subsequent settlement may be decided upon by the Allies in the case of these belligerents. The treaty is divided into fifteen sections. The first section contains the Covenant of the League of Nations to which functions are assigned in various places by the treaty. The second section describes the geographical frontiers of Germany, beginning at the north-eastern point of the present Belgian frontier. The third section, which consists of fifteen clauses, binds the Germans to accept the political changes in Europe brought about by the treaty. It establishes two new states, Tchecho-slovakai and Poland, and provides for their recognition. It revises the basis of Belgian sovereignty and alters the boundaries of Belgium. It establishes new systems of government in Luxembourg and the Saar Basin, and restores Alsace Lorraine to France. It provides for possible additions of territory to Denmark and binds Germany to recognise the independence of German Austria and to accept the conditions to be laid down as to those states or Governments which have created themselves since the Russian revolution. The fourth section deals with the political reconstruction of the territories outside Europe affected by the war. It contains a general renunciation on the part of Germany of her possessions and rights abroad. By it she yields her colonies to the Allies together with her rights in Africa under the various international conventions, Particularly the Berlin Act of 1885 and the Brussels Act of 1895, which have regulated European enterprise in tropical Africa. This section gives international recognition to the British protectorate in Egypt and annuls the Act of Algeciras which was one step in the German policy of aggression which led to the war.

The fifth section sets forth the military, naval and air conditions of peace, limits the size of the German army and navy, and abolishes compulsory recruiting in Germany as a first step towards general disarmament. The sixth section imposes on all signatory powers the obligation to maintain all the graves of fallen soldiers and regulates the return of prisoners of war. The seventh section deals with responsibilities and punishment and provides for the trial of the ex-Emperor William. The eighth sets forth the reparation and restitution to be made by Germany and contains special provisions relating to documents and war trophies seized by the Germans in earlier wars. The ninth section contains financial clauses, mainly designed to put into operation the provisions of the previous section. The tenth section which is of great length and complexity contains the economic provisions and re-establishes the various non-political international treaties and conventions which in such matters as posts, telegraphs, and sanitary regulations have been binding on civilised powers before the war. Attached to this section is a special provision to regulate the traffic in opium and similar drugs. The eleventh section deals with aerial navigation. The twelfth section contains clauses dealing with international control of ports, canals, rivers and railways, with special provision for the Kiel canal. The thirteenth contains the Labour convention, of which more appears below. The fourteenth contains the guarantees for the execution of the treaty. The fifteenth is made up of a series of miscellaneous clauses, including the recognition of other subsequent treaties of peace and the confirmation of prize court decisions. The final clauses deal with the ratification and the date of entering into force of the treaty. Both the French and English texts are to be recognised as authentic.

Preamble: The preamble, which recites shortly the origin of the war and the application of the Germans for an armistice enumerates the high contracting parties represented by the Five Great Powers, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Tchechoslovakia and Uruguay on one hand and Germany on the other. The plenipotentiaries representing these Powers are enumerated, and the preamble then says: "who having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have agreed as follows: from the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate from that moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany and with each of the German states will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers."

The Saar: In compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in northern France, and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France the full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar Basin with their subsidiaries, accessories, and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice, excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine as re-annexed to France north as far as St. Wendel, including the valley of Saar as far as Saarholzbach and on the east the town of Homburg In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the League of Nations and consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of Saar, and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The League will appoint a member of the commission as chairman to act as executive of the commission. The commission will have all the powers of government formerly belonging to the German empire, Prussia and Bavaria; will administer railroads and other public services and have full power to interpret the treaty clauses. The local courts will continue but subject to commission. Existing German legislation will remain the basis of law but the commission may make modifications after consulting a local representative assembly which it will organise. It will have taxing power but for local porposes only; new taxes must be approved by this assembly. Labour legislation will consider the wishes of local labour organisations and the labour programme of the League. French and other labour may be freely utilised, the latter being free to belong to French unions. There will be no military service but only a local gendarmerie to preserve order. The people will preserve their local assemblies, religious liberties, schools and language, but may vote only for local assemblies. They will keep their present nationality except so far as individuals may change it. Those wishing to leave will have every facility with respect to their property. The territory will form part of French customs system with no export tax on coal and metallurgical products going to Germany nor on German products for the Basin and for five years no import duties on products of the Basin going to Germany or German products coming into the Basin for local consumption. French money may circulate without restriction. After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to a continuance of the existing regime under the League of Nations, Union with France or union with Germany. The right to vote will belong to all the inhabitants over twenty resident therein at the time of the signature of this treaty. On the opinion thus expressed the League will decide the ultimate sovereignty. In any portion restored to Germany the German government must buy out the French mines at an appraised valuation. If the price is not paid within six months thereafter, this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines, the League will determine how much of the coal shall go to France.

Alsace Lorraine: After the recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and to the people of Alsacse Lorraine the territories ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfort are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice and to be free of all public debts. Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship, those who have to make formal application therefor, and those for whom naturalisation is open after three years. The last-named class includes German residents in Alsace Lorraine as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorrainers as defined in the treaty. All public property and all private property of the German sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards the ownership of railroads and rights over the concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France with an obligation for their upkeep. For five years the manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany free of duty to a total amount not exceeding in any year the average of three years preceding the war, and textile materials may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and re-exported free of duty. Contracts for electric power from the right bank must be continued for ten years. For seven years with a possible extension to ten the ports of Kehl and Strasbourg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administrator appointed and supervised by the central Rhine Commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports and equality of treatment as respects traffic assured to the nationals, vessels, and goods of every country. Contracts between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans are maintained save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interest. Judgments of courts hold in certain classes of cases while in others a judicial *consequatur* is first required. Political condemnations during the war are null and void and the obligation to repay war fines is established as in other parts of Allied territory. Various clauses adjust the general provisions of the treaty to the special conditions of Alsace Lorraine, certain matters of execution being left to conventions to be made between France and Germany.

(Continued on Page 4.)

ADMIRAL SIMS'S FAREWELL.

COMPATRIOTS' GIFT.

Five hundred Americans and their guests, who included six British Admirals, attended a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on March 14 in honour of Admiral Sims, who is relinquishing at the end of the month the command of American naval forces in European waters.

His compatriots presented him with a handsome tea and coffee service in old English silver, while the chairman of the American Luncheon Club, Mr. J. B. MacAfee, announced that they had established a credit in New York in favour of Miss Sims in order that with it she might procure a souvenir.

Admiral Sims paid warm tribute to the loyalty and efficiency of his headquarters staff in London, and to the spirit of hearty co-operation with which the United States naval forces had invariably been met by their British confreres. Referring to General Pershing, he said: "I have the greatest admiration for General Pershing, but I have an immeasurably greater degree of indignation over the way certain people in the United States are now criticising him."

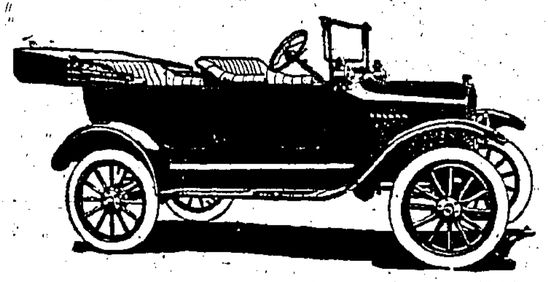
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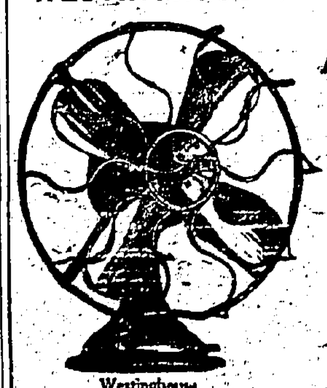
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LAVENDER BATH & TOILET SOAP A SPECIALTY.
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Book your Orders before it is too late.
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AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

—Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

FRIDAY, May 9, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

7 Cases Caps,
14 Dozens Parasols,
1 Case Sozodont,
125 Cases Bar Soap.

Also

A QUANTITY OF CUTLERY

Household Furniture.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 8, 1919.

ON

TUESDAY, May 13, 1919,
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at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A collection of Valuable Chinese Curios,
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On view from Monday, the 12th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 6, 1919.

ON

WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1919,
at Noon,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Wreck of the S.S. "CHIYO MARU," as she now lies off the Lamma Islands.

Terms: Cash on fall of the hammer, when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
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Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

PREVENT DISEASE

FLY REGURGITATING ON SUGAR.



When resting, the fly can often be observed to regurgitate its crop contents, until there is suspended from the end of its proboscis a drop nearly as big as its head. This fluid is drawn in and out with gusto so long as the fly is undisturbed, but is dropped just if alarm leads to hasty flight. A crop full of faecal fluid may thus be deposited on the surface of food ready for human consumption, and the deposit may easily contain 5,000 enteric bacilli or other intestinal infective organisms.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
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No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.

SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENG. £1. 3s. OF J. LECLERC Med. Co. Hatfield Rd., N. W. London.

SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON RED GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

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used by
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We can offer a few very fine sets complete, 12 values: 2½ reis—500 reis, for $2.40 per set.

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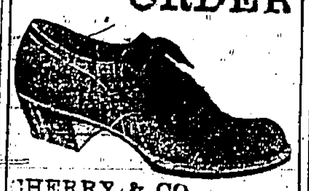
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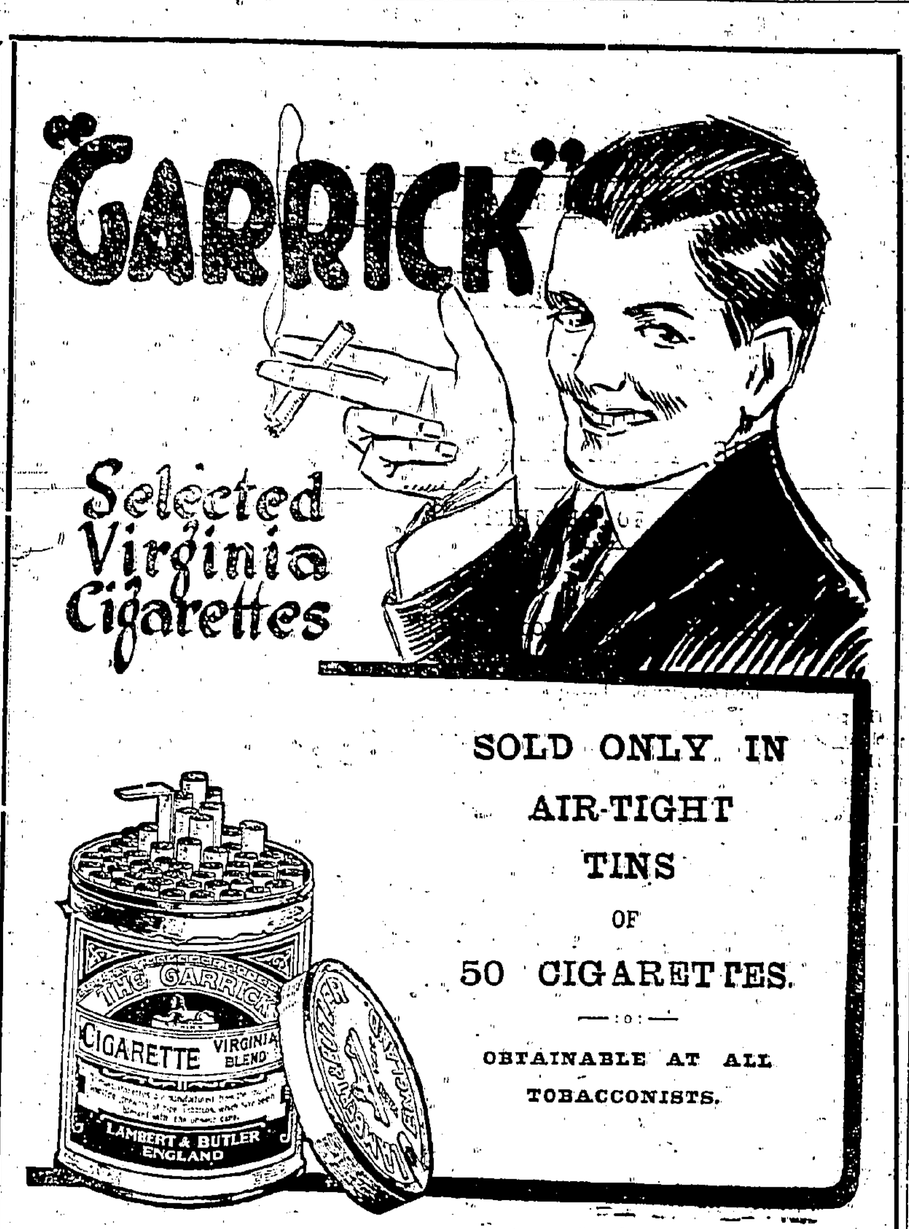
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Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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BREWER'S

Price - - $2.



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IN LUCK.

"In answer to the question in the Bow County Court, "Are you married?" a young woman remarked, "I am lucky enough to say I am: I consider that a girl is lucky to have a husband nowadays—a whole one, I mean."

ITALIAN MILLIONAIRES.

Statisticians have been calculating the effects of the war on the ranks of the wealthy in Italy, and it is declared that Milan alone now numbers 2,500 millionaires and Turin 2,000. It should perhaps be remarked, however, that an Italian millionaire counts his fortune in lire and not in pounds sterling.

CHANNEL TUNNEL SHARES RAMPANT.

The buoyancy of Channel Tunnel shares was again the outstanding feature of Stock markets recently. As many as 15 transactions in the shares were marked at rapidly rising prices. The level of 15s., to which these four-shilling shares have been hoisted in the past few days, representing a premium of 275 per cent., scarcely seems justified by the mere announcement of the Government decision to proceed with the tunnel project.

IN THE EARLIER BEER QUEUE.

There were quite a lot of people in the beer queue on March 17. It was a quarter to six—the earliest beer queue since the Armistice. A *Daily Chronicle* representative stood off and watched it.

There were all sorts and conditions of people, including a good sprinkling of City workers, who had just finished for the day.

"It ought to have been done long ago," said a working man in the line. "What's the use of having the public-house closed when there's no war on? Half an hour isn't much anyway, and it would be better at the other end. Make it ten o'clock, and you could call it an evening."

SINN FEIN "SUFFRAGETTE" CAMPAIGN.

A correspondent of the Press Association, writing on the situation in Ireland, says:—There is reason to believe that a campaign is contemplated on the lines of the militant methods adopted in England by the suffragettes in pre-war times.

The measure suspending the Home Rule Act will automatically expire six months after the signing of peace, and it is understood that the present intention of the Government is not to propose any further postponement of the Act unless new circumstances should arise which appear to them to warrant such a course.

THE AUSTRIAN-LLOYD.

A despatch from Trieste announces the change of the name of the Austrian-Lloyd Steamship Company to Lloyd-Triestino Steamship Company. The new director-general is Signor Baldini.

75 IN A ROOM.

Reporting with regard to a hostel at Scunthorpe (Lincs.) a local councillor stated that seventy-five men slept in one room, 35ft. by 61ft. Altogether the hostel accommodated 113 lodgers, and of these five were ill with pneumonia, two had bronchitis, and one was in rapid consumption. The ventilation was bad, and the walls and floors were in a most disgusting state.

FISH BY AIR FROM SCOTLAND.

A regular air service is to be started shortly between Aberdeen and London.

The aim of the promoters is primarily to capture the business in the best class of fish, which can be despatched on arrival of the trawlers and reach London at midday.

In their season Aberdeen strawberries and flowers would find a ready and lucrative market.

JAZZ AGAIN DENOUNCED.

Jazz dancing—recently denounced by Canon A. H. Drummond, at Maidenhead—was similarly condemned by Sir Dyce Duckworth at a Church Army gathering in the Æolian Hall.

In high society, he said, there were many signs of carelessness, silliness, and ugly conduct. When they heard of those wild dances that went on among people who ought to know better—dances to music good enough only for West African savages—when they saw that in London drawing-rooms, it showed great degradation and demoralisation.

He hoped such exhibitions of that taste and low character would be stopped.

CANON AND JAZZING.

Canon A. H. Drummond at a Maidenhead Preventive and Rescue Association meeting on March 14 said people seemed to have lost themselves just now. One of the most degrading symptoms was indicated in Maidenhead by the announcement that a jazz band would play at certain dances.

He had no personal experience of the art of jazz dancing and only knew of it by what he read and heard, but it seemed to him to be most degrading to encourage a dance so low, so demoralising, and of such a low origin as what was called "jazz dancing"—the dance of low niggers in America with every conceivable crude instrument, not to make music but to make a noise.

"WHO IS ONE'S GRAND-AUNT?"

In construing a will case in the Chancery Division Mr. Justice Astbury asked, "Who is one's grand-aunt?"

Mr. Richards: The mother of my aunt.

Mr. Justice Astbury: That is your grand-mother.

Mr. Richards: Yes, the aunt of my mother.

£340 HAM PENALTY.

For selling ham with bone in it at the price of boneless ham, Frederick Goodliffe, of Nottingham, an ex-president of the Notts and Derbyshire Merchants' and Traders' Association, was fined £290 and £50 costs. There were 29 summonses against him. He admitted that the prices charged gave him an extra ad. in pound, but denied knowledge of the irregularities and blamed inexperienced employees.

BOON FOR AUSTRALIAN MINES.

Mr. Watt, acting Premier, in a statement on the restrictions on the export of metals, said the zinc concentrates contract with the Imperial Government had virtually assured new life for Australia's zinc mines. The total value of metals and concentrates paid for by the Imperial authorities was £7,000,000. The Government were advised that as soon as war stocks were consumed sound markets would be available.

DAZZLE PYJAMAS.

Discussing new masculine modes, *Men's Wear* becomes almost lyrical over the season's novelties in "really beautiful pyjamas."

A white Japanese silk pyjama evokes this enthusiasm: "Upon several occasions I have advocated the more general adoption of these beautiful garments for night wear. . . . The coming summer will witness plenty of them ready-made at a more reasonable cost and with coloured silk braidings across the jacket. They are handsome in the extreme.

"Another novelty might be mentioned in a self-coloured cotton mercerised cloth, with reverse collars and cuffs, in such beautiful colour combinations as heliotrope and white, heliotrope and purple, wedgwood and white, pink and white, and others. A third novelty is another cotton mercerised cloth in self-shades only, with a satin stripe, and the colours and combinations of these are even more beautifully assorted than the previous ranges. Some of the shadings are as follows: Heliotrope and black, pink and grey, gold and sky, heliotrope and white, rose and black, and sky and grey. A window display of any of these goods would create quite a furore. . . . Some of them are staggerers indeed."

NOTICES.

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Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

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KEEN COMPETITION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Please notice **The Breezy Garage** is giving Special quotations with the latest and newest design CARS ON HIRE for the coming Season.

CHANDLER	7 passengers	$8.00 per Hour.
HUDSON SUPER SIX	7 "	$7.00 " "
OAKLANDS	5 "	$6.00 " "

Wise patrons never go wrong once they decide to patronise us. Weekly or monthly trips can be arranged at the Office.

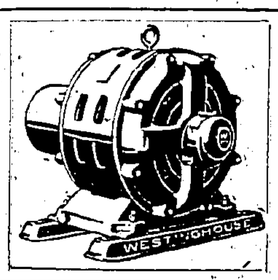
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J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

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1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—'VICTORIA.'

J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and cuttingly under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address "CARLTON" MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE BIRD

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS
ICE CREAM PARLOUR.

HOT and COLD DRINKS.
ALSO
DEALERS IN
Gimbal's and Orange Blossom
American Chocolates
Assorted Fancy Cakes

ADDRESS:
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST,
SUCCESSOR TO
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers Share, Coal and General Produce Brokers and Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS "Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
May 10, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c., And Several Cases of Perfume.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
May 10, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of sale),
Two Rickshas, Two Typewriters,
Three Sporting Guns,
Two Gent.'s Saddles with Bridles complete,

Also

About 400 yds. Mosquito Netting,
A quantity of Shirting and Sheeting.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)
ON

TUESDAY,
May 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new) Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood, Teakwood and Lacquered Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Collard & Collard Piano (good tone), one Enamelled Bath, and Two Rickshas &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

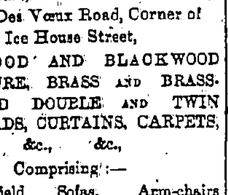
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

PICTURES painted by Captain LORING, R.A. "one time stationed here."

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

TAIYO & CO.
(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 2a, Wyndham St.



PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned), on

TUESDAY,
May 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, DES VŒUX ROAD, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases.

(All new goods, and small lots to suit purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER
OF
THE MORTGAGEE
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY SITUATE
AT
WING ON STREET, VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.
TO BE SOLD
ON
THURSDAY,
The 15th day of May, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon
BY
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF:—

All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1985 Together with the messuages and buildings thereon known as No. 30 & 32 Wing On Street held for the term of 999 years from the 26th day of June 1843 under a Crown Lease dated the 5th November 1913.

AREA 1098 square feet or thereabouts.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT $16.00

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

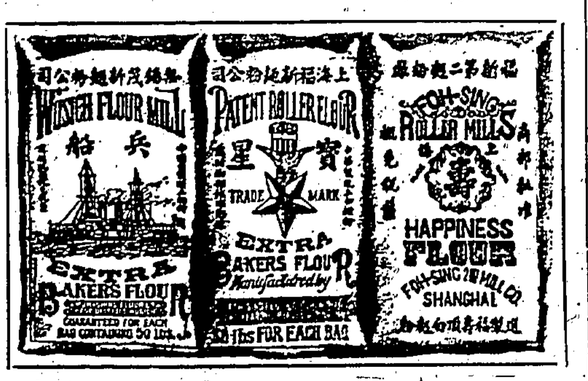
LO AND LO
Alexandra Building,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, April 28, 1919.

MRS. ASA IMASAWA.
JAPANESE MASSAGE.
Room No. 5, First Floor, No. 38 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

TRY OUR PRIZE FLOURS

We produce more than 35,000 sacks of Flour of the highest quality, daily, from best Chinese wheat, free from dust and impurities. Output will be increased to 45,000 sacks per day by end of the year. We are continually being favoured with orders from all over China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Manila and other Eastern and European ports.



Our brands are:—

BATTLESHIP (Green Label),
STAR DECORATION (Green Label),
HAPPINESS. (Blue and Red Labels).

Our Flour has been awarded a "Panel of Honour" by the ex-Pres. General Li Yuan-hung for superiority.

MOW SING & FOH SING FLOUR MILLS
WUSIEH AND SHANGHAI.

Send for free samples and prices to our Head Office, 49, Avenue Edouard VII.

T. K. YUNG, General Manager.

Head Office: **Telephone 1053.** Cable Address: **Mowsifour.**

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, $1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

ENGINEER FOR LOCAL WORKS. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential. Apply Box No. 1119 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED AT ONCE.—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST (male); reply in handwriting stating experience and salary required. Apply Box 1117 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—A LADY of BRITISH RACE FOR OFFICE WORK in an old established firm in Hongkong. Good salary to a capable woman with knowledge of Book-keeping. Apply in writing stating qualifications to Box 1118, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Dark Fawn Pedigree BULLDOG, CARGILL HOLD-FAST, from one of the best prize winning Strains in Australia. Ten months old. Splendidly built. Nice affectionate dog. Registered by C. Court Rice, Sydney, and with the Queensland Ladies' Kennel Club. Pedigree certificate and registrations, can be examined.—Apply to Box No. 1116, care of "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 102 The Peak, 6 ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak. Apply to PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—DERRINGTON No. 8 Peak Road, Furnished, from 1st June, 8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

TO LET.

TO LET.—**NEW HOUSES** in **Nathan Road, Kowloon,**
No. 10
Ground and First Floors
No. 12
Ground and First Floors

Light and Airy, Electric Light & Bell installation, excellent sanitary fittings and arrangements including Water Closets. Enamelled Baths (European Style.)

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to:— LAI HIN MAN, Manager.
Tong Wa Building Agency,
No. 43A Queen's Road East, Hongkong,
or
No. 10 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

INTIMATIONS.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(BRITISH SECTION).

THE Public is hereby notified that on WEDNESDAY the 7th May and on subsequent WEDNESDAYS until further notice the following additional local trains will run between Kowloon and Shum Chun:—

Lv. Kowloon 7.33 p.m.
(stopping at all stations)
arr. Shum Chun.....8.31 p.m.

Lv. Shum Chun.....9.06 p.m.
" Sheung Shui.....9.12 "
arr. Kowloon 9.55 "

By Order
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, May 5, 1919.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. G. MARTINI LTD. inform the General Public that MR. GEORGE BLAIE is no longer connected with their firm as he is leaving for England.

G. MARTINI, LTD.

Hongkong, May 1, 1919.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 4 P.M. in the Chamber Room, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposers and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 3, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese races desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, May 17, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to February 28, 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 3 to May 17, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1919.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1919, at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th May to the 21st May, 1919, both days inclusive.

Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of $50 per Share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.

At the same time the General Agents will also under Article 104 (p) ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a special dividend of $50 per Share (payable immediately after the call) out of the Reserve Fund.

Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be CLOSED for an additional 14 days, i.e. until and including the 4th June, 1919.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 30, 1919.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

VOTE FOR £149,200,000.

The Press Association says:—

For the first time since 1914, the Admiralty recently issued as a Parliamentary White Paper the Navy Estimates in a form somewhat similar to that of pre-war times, although still in skeletonised and inconclusive form, and without the First Lord's memorandum containing a statement of national naval policy and details of proposed new construction.

The total number of officers, seamen, boys, coastguards and Royal Marines asked for is 280,000, and the estimated amount of money required for 1919-20 is placed at £149,200,000, and a note is appended stating that estimates are based upon information at present available. Detailed and revised estimates will be presented to Parliament later in the session.

For the present a vote on account of 60 millions is asked for.

In explanation it is stated that personnel is the approximate number who will be serving on April 1st. This number will be substantially reduced during demobilisation. This number of personnel for which it will be necessary to provide under peace conditions is dependent upon circumstances which cannot yet be clearly foreseen, wages, &c., officers and men, and for part of men, women of W.R.N.S. paid out of this vote are all employed upon fleet service or auxiliary duties not coming within the scope of dockyards, victualling yards, hospitals, &c. Provision is also made under this vote for the payment of children's allowances, separation and family allowances, &c., and educational services. The vote includes provision for the maintenance of Royal Naval Colleges at Greenwich, Keyham, Osborne, and Dartmouth, Dockyard and Royal Marine Barrack Schools, and for the educational staff of the fleet. It also includes provision for the expense of instruction at Cambridge University of young naval officers, whose education in the Royal Naval College was curtailed owing to the war. The Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c., Vote provide for the cost of buildings and repairing ships in his Majesty's Dockyard, and by contract for fuel and sea stores for the Fleet, and for the personnel of dockyards at home and abroad. The Naval Armaments and Aviation Vote provides for the cost of maintaining the naval, ordnance, and torpedo depots and factories at home and abroad, including salaries and allowances and wages, also for first cost of maintenance and repair of naval ordnance vessels, for the cost of naval ordnance stores, guns, projectiles, torpedoes, &c. In addition, aviation services, so far as these remain under the administration of the Admiralty, are now provided for in this vote, as well as the construction of airships and maintenance and airship stations and store depots. The Admiralty Office vote contains provision for salaries and wages of the personnel of the Admiralty Office, including salaries of the Lords of Admiralty, their naval assistants and their naval staff. In the Pensions, &c., vote, provision is made in addition to pensions gratuities, &c., usually included in this vote, for the payment of war gratuities to officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines, including Reserves, it is interesting to recall that in the last issued estimates, those of March, 1914, provision was made for 151,000 personnel.

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development—that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effectual and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

WHERE DANGER LURKS FOR WOMEN.

Many women who have thin blood, and whose nerves are unstrung, complain of a sensation around the heart which they describe as "stifling". It is an alarming symptom of anæmia, or thin blood, which disappears when the blood is built up and the anæmia overcome.

The first place where anæmia or thin blood shows is in the lips and gums, which become blanched, and in the membranes that line the eyelids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when these membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quality or quantity.

Thin blood is a danger; it invites disease, because it is too weak to fight the disease germs that are continually trying to invade the system. To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling.

Tens of thousands of weak women, and men too, have regained health and strength by the use of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people during the past thirty years. You can begin your own cure without delay, for the world-famous Pills are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also direct and post free, 1 bottle for $1.50, six for $8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENTS at current rates.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
UNION TRADING COMPANY,
Prince's Building. General Agents.

—FOR—
CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics,

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2539

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,
59-61 Des Vœux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

SOMETHING NEW.

WISEMAN'S TEA.

Our own packing and blending from the Choicest Ceylon and China Teas.

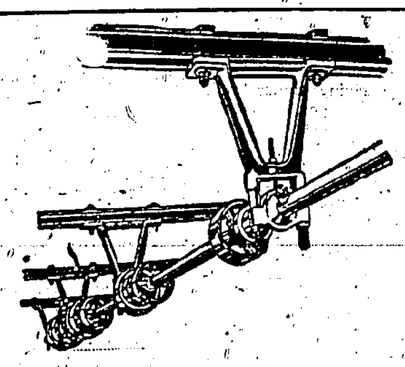
Try It

1-lb. tins - - - - 80 cents.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

Applications are now being accepted.
The School has accommodation for 200 pupils.
Courses for Mechanics and driving
Special facilities will be offered to persons desirous of becoming Chauffeurs and not having the means pay for their course.

Works and school, Shaukiwan.
Office, 4 Queen's Road Central.



SPECIFY
SKF
BALL BEARINGS
ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER
We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines
POWER SAVING NO HOT BEARINGS
SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

THE CHINESE **SKF** CO., LTD.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone No. 436.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED
PRETTY
Voile Dresses & Blouses
ALSO
Smart Net Dinner Gowns.
INSPECTION INVITED.

The China Mail.
"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919.

MARRIAGE.

If we announce that the present social arrangement of marriage is imperfect and unsuited to the stage of development human society has reached, that is not to say that we propose to abolish it right away, as the Bolsheviks are falsely reported to have done. It is merely that we should get ready for possible future change by cultivating the "open mind" and getting rid of any superstition or prejudice which tends to make us heated and irrational in face of the first mooting. The enormous percentage of women at Home for whom husbands are ungettable is now admitted. These women cannot change their nature to suit the circumstance, though the circumstance, by thwarting nature, will change them for the worse. An image employed by conservative champions of "morality" against all suggestions of reform, and particularly against what they understand by the various Socialistic doctrines of "free love," has been "the morals of the barnyard." Minds capable of perceiving immorality in dumb animals are quite clearly incapable of discussing such a subject rationally at all. They need such elementals as a definition of morality to begin with. Those who cannot agree that circumstances alter cases, and that what is wrong in London may be right in Hongkong, because they believe that there is but one moral sanction for all mankind for all time, cannot be expected to develop the "open mind." Their minds are shut and locked in this one matter, and we cannot be surprised if they resent even academic suggestions for dealing with evils they seem content to ignore. They oppose any reform of the Divorce Laws, for which two strong societies at Home are now working. They attribute every philosophical proposition of Socialists to ulterior and immoral motives. They are discreetly silent about the real difficulties that crop up from time to time as a result of the system with which they profess to be satisfied. The army of young women naturally yearning for motherhood and denied it appears to the dispassionate observer to be a problem that calls at least for discussion. The sort of discussion it will get, where these good people are concerned, is regrettably obvious. Freud, who says that mental abnormality is caused by thwarted sexual instincts, exaggerates too much, but there seems to be a real foundation for his ideas. The religious ascetics who regard sex energy as the devil, and urge its repression, are undoubtedly as immoral in their views as the advocates of "free love. Between Tolstoi on the one hand and on the other the Indian cult which sees the sexual impulse as the raw material for psychic development the truth must somewhere lie. How far the Chinese philosophy of the *Yin* and the *Yang* approaches a more reasonable view we are unable to say, since different sinologues all seem to explain it differently. Experience and commonsense show, however, that all extremes are bad. Extreme repression, whether due to social, economic, or religious circumstance, leads directly to undesirable abnormality, while the opposite extreme spells exhaustion and decay. This of itself teaches that sex is a vital fact of life, which cannot be denied or defied, and that its claim must be met. The relation of mind and body is more intimate than is realized. *Mens sana in corpore sano* means not only one phrase, one sentence, but one thing, incapable of separate regard. Damaged goods cannot be damaged exclusively one way. Morality as applied to sexuality must in future, as it has been in the past, be measured by circumstances. It is geographically conditioned and calls for latitude. If polygamy was right once somewhere, it may be somewhere right again, and to argue that it was always immoral because it is conventionally so now would be to put the cart before the horse. Already the early Victorian view of marriage has been changed, not only in our minds, but in the eye of the law. A wife is no longer property. The husband's authority has been legally lessened Divorce, though not yet simple enough, has been simplified. The fangs of old intolerances are being drawn one by one. The problem has been outlined. We have no definite proposals to make, other than the cultivation of the open minded, reasonable, dispassionate approach to consideration of it. A book like Westermarck's "History of Human Marriage," deeply interesting apart from the immediate point, may be strongly recommended as tending to a broadened understanding. We cannot all afford to live on the Peak, but we should all learn to think on the higher levels.

HAWKERS, TOGETHER WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS ON BRITISH PRESTIGE.

In yesterday's *China Mail* it was reported that a police officer addressing one of the magistrates said there were now 8,000 licensed hawkers in Hongkong, and that it was desirable now to cease issuing more licences. To that we took the liberty of appending the query, why?

Since then more than one unofficial explanation of the necessity or desirability has been offered to us, and we regret that we are unable as yet to feel satisfied. So far, our meagre information resolves itself into this.

(*a*) The police officer's remark was not an expression of opinion; it was an announcement of policy. (*b*) That viewed in proportion to population, the number of licensed hawkers is deemed excessive. (*c*) That these hawkers make too much noise. (*d*) That as many of them are able bodied, they should be made to follow some other occupation, presumably labouring.

With regard to (*a*) there is, naturally, nothing to say. If the Government has decided, the thing is as good as done. Sorry.

We may as well point out concerning (*b*) that such a calculation means nothing. If all the hawkers hawked the same stuff, it would be quite sound. But they don't. These men take the place, for outlying or busy householders, of our own butcher and baker and candlestick maker. If it be right for each *one* of us to be served by butcher, by baker, etc., it is quite pointless to argue that one hawker and a half per cent. of population is too many.

As touching (*c*) we simply do not believe that the Government would prevent men from earning an honest living on such frivolous grounds. They would have to stop the tooting chauffeurs, the harbour launches, and our public orators.

The last point (*d*) is an impertinence. There is no more reason why a hawker should be made to go a-labouring because he is able-bodied than that a shipowner should. Indeed, when you come to analyse it, you'll agree there is less. Think how good a little P.W.D. exercise would be for Mr.——— and Mr.———. Let's take a good-tempered look round the subject generally. Acquainted with almost every country in the world to which Britons go, we have been taught—that the first duty of a Briton among foreigners, and especially among what some wrong-headed people call the "inferior races," is to keep up the prestige of the Briton. Whereupon, naturally, we are obliged to define our prestige. We are aware that in some quarters it is held sufficient if we show that a Briton has his "fist ever ready for a knock-down blow," as Gilbert sang. But that, we earnestly assure you, is a mistake. There is more to it than that.

British prestige involves our British love of liberty, our tolerance, our "sporting" regard for the weak and helpless and defeated. "British fairness" is a part of our prestige. In fact, surveying a lifetime's lessons with regard to British prestige, we find it resolves itself into this, that the Briton is expected to behave as a gentleman.

This makes it easy for us to recognize our duty when any problem arises. All we have to ask ourselves is, Would a gentleman be *pro* or *con* this proposal? Would a gentleman, merely because he doesn't like the noise they make, set out to restrict the number of hawkers? No. "Poor devils", he'd say, not meaning any disrespect, "let 'em earn their living."

If he were a thoughtful gentleman he might add: "*Besides, it may stop 'em from turning into armed robbers.*"

If he were a humorous gentleman, he might say, "The rascals! They're probably robbers already—but not armed, you know, not armed. Ha-ha-ha."

No gentleman could be a bully, or a tyrant, of course—and if we are wrong in regarding the proposal to refuse licences to *bona-fide* applicants as a little on the tyrannous side, well, we are always open to correction, you know.

Above all, there is one motto which belongs to all gentlemen, whatever their private armorial bearings may carry. This is *noblesse oblige*. What gentlemanliness obliges is a larger consideration for the helpless than is sometimes convenient, but we have to "carry on", or forfeit our title. The coolie class has no vote, no voice. It doesn't and cannot understand our ways and motives. It has to live, and oh! gentlemen, *what* a life, compared with ours. We cannot raise them, it seems, but it is "up to" us not to push them further down.

Those readers who see British prestige as we see it will forgive us for these elementary hints, and for the use of a much misunderstood word.

The grand old name of gentleman
Defamed by every charlatan
And soiled with all ignoble use.

Those who don't because they somehow hadn't given it thought before, may thank us. In advance, we assure them they are quite welcome. *Pas de quoi.*

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P.R.

BAND.

A meeting of the Band and Orchestra will be held on Tuesday the 13th inst at Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m.

Chief Inspector D'Almada will preside.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is up to 3s 5 7-16d. on demand.

There are four cases of plague in to-day's return.

Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley and children left for England to-day by s.s. *Empress of Russia*.

The *Joshin Maru* is still aground off Swatow. The salvage tug *Taikoo* is endeavouring to refloat her.

The *Chongwa*, *Glenxyle*, *Hoiping*, *Kwongse*, *Tamon Maru No. 1*, *Amakusa Maru*, and *Kweilin*, are among the latest shipping arrivals.

Mr. L. D. M'Nicoll, agent in South China for Messrs. Lever Bros, the soap people, is returning to the Colony. He left last year for military service.

At 7.45 on Tuesday evening, a Chinese woman attempted to end her life by jumping from a Yaumati launch into the harbour. She was fished out, and is now recovering in hospital.

The date of the sale by auction of leasehold property in Wing On Street has been changed from May 18 to May 15. Full particulars of this sale can be seen in the advertisement which appears on page 3.

Admiral Perry, speaking at the Geographical Society, said when the monitors were used to bombard the Belgian coast, they took with them Admiralty tide tables, and one captain told him that he could judge the depth to a foot. This was most important, in view of the submarine attack.

The following six ships are still chartered by Japan to the French Government at rates between 30 and 50 yen per ton the charter parties of which do not expire until about August:—*Bankoku Maru*, 5,953 tons; *Meiten Maru*, 4,322 tons; *Fukui Maru*, 4,189 tons; *Meichi Maru*,——tons; *Yamato Maru*, 6,505 tons and *Dairyu Maru*, 3,300 tons.

According to the *Kokumin*, there is a plan afoot for a steamship company to be formed by Japanese and American capitalists to purchase a number of the steamers with which the American troops are now being repatriated. This fleet, it is stated, will engage not only in the Pacific trade but on all the great trade routes of the world.

A large number of Indian soldiers of the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. left for furlough to India yesterday. Owing to the war these men have been unable to take their regular furlough and the Government is taking an opportunity now to make up for lost furloughs. Most of the men have been on service in Egypt and Palestine. A batch also went to Singapore.

Mr. Lloyd George is very fond of stories against himself. At a private party one night he told one which, though it may not be new, is worth repeating. He attended a disestablishment meeting in Wales. His Chairman said "Last week we had an address on this subject by a Welsh bishop. He is the greatest liar alive. But he cannot hold a candle to our Rt. Hon. friend who is now about to address you."

It will be remembered that some time ago three Koreans were arrested in Peking by the Chinese police on the request of the Japanese Legation, without any investigation as to whether their offence was of a political nature or not. It is now reported that the Chinese Government will issue a statement about the matter and that the Chinese police-officers responsible will be punished. This is to prevent their action being taken as a precedent.

The terms of issue of the Straits Settlements War Loan Conversion 5½ per cent. Bonds are now issued. Cash subscriptions will not be received and the bonds will only be issued against the equivalent face value of the six per cents. All bonds will be issued to bearer, exempt from all duties other than estate duty, accepted for death duties, and are authorised under the Trustees Ordinance. Application for conversion must be made before June 30.

CRICKET.

MR. PONSONBY FANE'S X1 v. MR. RUMJAHN'S X1.

In this match to be played on Saturday, May 10, at 2.15 p.m. on the University Ground, the following will be Mr. Rumjahn's X1:—M. Abbas, G. Earde, A. Arculli, H. Ismail, A. S. Ismail, D. K. Kharas, E. Moosdeen, A. A. Rumjahn, D. Rumjahn, D. K. Samy and A. H. Rumjahn. Reserve:—N. M. Bux.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHANGHAI RACES.

MR. EZRA WINS CHAMPIONS.

SECOND DAY.

Spring Cup.—1 mile.
Mr. C. R. Burkill's, Free and Easy, (Mr. Burkill) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's, The Hawk,.....(Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. H. F. Bell's, Black Heath, (Mr. Rowe) 3
Time: 2mins. 6 1-5secs.

Scurry Stakes—1 mile.
Mr. John Peel's, Rest Cure, (Mr. Heard) 1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's, Wilson,.....(Mr. Ezra) 2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's, The Corncrake,...(Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 2mins. 7secs.

Tientsin Plate.—1 mile.
Mr. John Peel's, Silver Streak, (Mr. Heard) 1
Mr. Henry Morriss's, Tichfield, (Mr. Stewart) 2
Mr. Haycam's, Portobello, (Mr. Cameron) 3
Time: 2mins. 1 1-5secs.

THIRD DAY.

The Great Northern.—7 furlongs.
Mr. Haycam's, Portobello (Mr Crokam) 1
Mr. Kapteyn's, Kowloon (Mr. Heard) 2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Sir Lamerock(Mr. Vida) 3
Time: 1 min. 45 3-5 secs.

The Rubicon Cup.—1¼ mile.
Mr. G. H. Potts' Mighty King (Mr. Burkill) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The CornCrake.....(Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. Blix's, Odin(Mr. Moller) 3
Time mins. 38 1-5 secs.

Pari-mutuel Stakes.—1½ mile.
Mr. Cemos', Black Fox, (Mr. Springfield) 1
Mr. Renniks', Rouble. (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Robipson's, Sans Peur, (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 3mins. 13 1-5seces.

The Racing Stakes.—1 mile.
Mr. Henry Morriss', Tichfield, (Mr. Stewart) 1
Capt. Bahnson's, Tuborg, (Mr. Crokam) 2
Mr. W. S. Jackson's, Hopscotch, (Mr. Dalgleish) 3
Time: 2mins. 03secs.

Yangtze Cup.—1¾ miles.
Mr. Henry Morriss', Leofield, (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. Bahnchild's, Scala, (Mr. Crokam) 2
Messrs. Toeg & Speelman's, Night Hawk, (Mr. Vida) 3
Time: 3mins. 47secs.

Consolation Cup.—1¼ mile.
Mr. Fash's Nigger Minstrel, (Mr. Hill) 1
Messrs. Toeg & Speelman's Sir Lamerock, (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Ezra's Iron Duke, (Mr. Ezra) 3
Time: 2mins. 42 1-5secs.

Paper Hunters' Handicap.—1¼ mile.
Mr. Edmund's Yellow Stone (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. Birdrake's Sea Hawk, (Mr. Hill) 2
Messrs. Sky & Hickling's The Prelate, (Mr. Springfield 3
Time: 2mins. 37 4-5secs.

Manchu Stakes.—1¼ mile.
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Bulbul, (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Plutocrat's Escapade, (Mr. Rowe) 2
Mr. Edmund's Michigan, (Mr. Vida) 3
Time: 2mins. 39 2-5secs

Champion Stakes.—1¼ mile.
Mr. Ezra's, Rose Wood, (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. John Peel's, Silver Streak, (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. Henry Morriss', Castlefield, (Mr. Stewart) 3
Time: 2mins. 32 2-5secs.

Hankow Cup.—¾ mile.
Capt. Bahnson's, Jomsborg, (Mr. Crokam) 1
Mr. Shahmoon's, Bonanza, (Mr. Knoll) 2
Mr. W. S. Jackson's, Hopscotch, (Mr. Heard) 3
Time: 1min. 29 2-5secs.

Nil Desperandum Stakes.—1 mile.
Mr. Robson's, The Dancing Bird, (Mr. Wuilleumner) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's, The Hawk (Mr. Hill) 2
Capt. Bahnson's, Tuborg, (Mr. Crokam) 3
Time: 2mins. 4 1-5secs.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BOOK FALSIFIER SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.) in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, the hearing was concluded in the case in which Foong Pak Lin, was charged with making a false entry in the books of the Sui Yick rice firm, thereby defrauding it to the extent of $2,008. After Mr. Potter had cross-examined the prisoner at length, the Hon. Mr. Alabaster for the defence addressed the court and Mr. Potter having replied, his Lordship summed up and the Jury which was composed of Messrs. W. J. Wilkinson (foreman), T. L. Knight, Geo. Wilson, H. Harteam, R. V. Cameron, G. F. da Roza and S. Longfield, retired for a few minutes and returned with a unanimous verdict of guilty. His Lordship passed sentence of six months' hard labour.

This closes the Sessions for April.

$10,000 ROBBERY.

"Carry on" seems to be the motto of the Chinese who at the present time are engaged in a series of robberies about the City. Another case has to be recorded.

In this instance half a dozen of these scoundrels entered 282 Queen's Road, at about 8 last night and having a revolver apiece, persuaded the inmates to maintain silence. They then proceeded to take stock of the valuables in the shop.

Making enquiries this morning, a *China Mail* man found that No. 282 Queen's Road, is past the Fire Station. The shop is small with plenty of gilt ornaments.

However, last night at 8 o'clock, the shop was still open and the clerks were making up the accounts when in walked five men who immediately displayed revolvers. One of them said "Don't make a noise" and to emphasize the possible consequences fired his revolver in the air. Apparently it was loaded with blank cartridge as there is no mark of a bullet in the ceiling. Meanwhile one man remained outside, obviously on guard, and although there were many passers-by these were either indifferent or too scared to raise an alarm. Then the robbers ransacked the show case in the window, the counter, showcase and a box where the gold was stored. They collected about $200 in cash, 205 taels of gold worth about $8,200, and jewellery, the whole lot valued about $10,000, and made off. Curiously enough they went towards No. 5 Police Station which is situated about a hundred yards away.

There were eight employees in the shop, these being two clerks, and six fokis. As soon as the robbers had gone, the alarm was raised but too late. There was then no trace of the robbers.

The robbery falls as a dead loss on the two partners in the firm, who are jewellers and goldsmiths.

PARLIAMENT AND THE TAXPAYER.

Nowhere has the decline of Parliamentary control over the Executive been more marked than in the sphere of finance. A point has been reached at which the taxpayer who knows, even if he does not understand exactly how, that his money is being spent lavishly and often extravagantly, is insistently demanding some security that in future spending departments will exercise a reasonable economy in the use of his money for purposes which he has sanctioned. Mr. Davenport has sketched out certain proposals which may be divided roughly into two, those for amending Parliamentary procedure and those for improving the form in which estimates and accounts are rendered. Of these, the latter are far the more important. They are probably also the more easily attainable. In the main they follow the principle laid down by the Select Committee on National Expenditure of 1917-18 that estimates and accounts should "show the objects rather than the subjects of expenditure, and with carefully chosen units of cost."

The fundamental importance of this doctrine may not be at once clear. A single illustration will show its meaning. In the accounts of an army hospital it is of no real significance to know that so much was spent on salaries, so much on fuel, so much on drugs, and so much on washing. But the single statement that the cost per bed per day was so much is of real significance. Of chief importance is the possibility it allows for checking extravagance by comparison with previous years and with other concerns doing similar work. If the unit of cost is properly chosen, waste, if there be waste, must be at once obvious, and though the difficulty of finding where exactly the leak is may be great, the knowledge that there is a leak somewhere is generally sufficient stimulus to promote inquiry.

The principle is a comparatively modern one, but where tried has proved invaluable and capable of almost indefinite extension. A model scheme on these lines, for instance, was drawn up for the Select Committee by Sir Charles Harris to illustrate its working in connection with the army. Estimates, where there are estimates, and accounts are rendered now in a form which might have been devised by an exceptionally gifted person whose object was to give the maximum inconvenience to anybody who wished to get at their real significance.

On the question of the reform of Parliamentary methods Mr. Davenport goes farther than the Select Committee. It is perhaps due to his instinct as a historian that he would so ruthlessly sweep aside the forms of procedure which can be traced to causes no longer operative. But the House of Commons, though it may have forgotten the reason why the redress of grievances must precede Supply, is singularly tenacious of its rights, and even if these rights sometimes involve a waste of view they should not be lightly set aside.

THE MAGISTRACY.

(MR. LINDSELL'S COURT.)

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning four Chinese were charged with riotous behaviour in Jubilee Street.

Sergeant Wills stated that on May 6 over a hundred men, Shanghai, Ningpo and Fukien Chinese, were reported to have taken part in a fight, and iron bars, sticks, bamboos, etc., were used. Six of the men were taken wounded and removed to Hospital. One had received a stab in the back and another one on the head, while the others had their heads broken. The fracas would have led to serious consequences, had it not been for the interference by the Police. One of the the charged was Dr. Black's chauffeur.

Defendants pleaded innocence, and said they were onlookers and had been assaulted.

The case was remanded, bail being fixed at $100 for each defendant.

NO REGULATION.

A Chinese was charged with hawking in a prohibited area. Sergeant Aris informed the Magistrate that defendant was disposing of his wares east of the Canton Wharf. He was permitted to hawk on the west side.

Mr. Lindsell: This is a departmental order not included in the conditions printed at the back of the regulations?

Sergeant Aris: Yes, the idea being to prevent congestion of traffic.

Defendant was acquitted.

AMMUNITION.

Two Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of ammunition. The same charge was preferred against another Chinese who took the whole blame upon himself.

Sergeant Aris said that on Wednesday evening the men were arrested on the Canton Wharf. Their luggage was searched and the ammunition was found in an innocent looking washing tub having a false bottom for the concealment of the ammunition.

Mr. Lindsell observed that since third accused had admitted the possession he would acquit the other two. Third defendant was fined $100.

(MR. HUTCHISON'S COURT.)

LARCENY.

A Chinese was fined $250, by Mr. R. O. Hutchison for the larceny of a coil of rope from the Kowloon Godown. The culprit was seen carrying the rope on his shoulder by an Indian watchman and arrested. Defendant who had a previous conviction recorded against him was given three months' imprisonment.

YOUTH SENT TO JAIL.

Three months' hard labour was meted to a Chinese youth convicted of the larceny of a watch from a compatriot. Defendant scaled the scaffolding on complainant's house in Third Street, and effected the theft but was seen and arrested.

THEFT OF COAL.

For stealing twenty lbs. of coal from a ship in harbour, a Chinese was fined $10.

PETTY LARCENY.

A boatwoman left some awning to dry on the Praya, Shaukiwan. An unemployed Chinese seeing the opportunity of making a few cents stole the article. By Mr. Hutchison he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Chinese accountant employed in the Wah Cheong Loong firm was before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, this morning, on charges of falsifying the ledger of the Company to the extent of $800 with intention to defraud the Company, and with defrauding, a Chinese woman of $200.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada prosecuted and Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for defendant.

Mr. d'Almada said that the firm dealt in silk goods. One day accused entered in the books of the firm that he had purchased silk from a merchant in Canton to the value of $800. Later when the firm was about to be wound up complainant went into the accounts and discovered that accused had made a bogus entry in the book. He had not purchased any silk from a firm in Canton in fact; no transactions were effected between the firm specified by defendant, and this firm, after the year 1917. Defendant had also faked certain signatures in the receipt book of the Company, continued Mr. Almada, although he (Mr. Almada) was unable to bring any evidence of forgery against defendant. A salesman of the firm would prove that there was no silk in stock at the time such a purchase is stated to have been made.

With reference to the $200, it appears that the woman's husband, who was in America sent $2,000 to the firm on behalf of his wife. Defendant informed her of the receipt of the money and gave her a pass-book for the amount. The woman drew certain sums of monies and purchased clothing to the extent of $289 from the firm. Defendant entered the same in her pass-book but omitted to enter it in the books of the firm, apparently with the object of misappropriating the money.

The case was remanded till May 12.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PEACE TERMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Section 1 refers to the League of Nations.

Membership: Members of the League will be signatories of the Covenant and other states are invited to accede. They must lodge a declaration of accession without erservation within two months. Any state or dominion or colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years notice if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

Secretariat: A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the League which will be Geneva.

Assembly: The Assembly will consist of representatives of members of the League and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

Council: The council will consist of representatives of the five great allied powers together with representatives of four other members selected by the assembly from time to time. It may co-opt additional states and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by states. Each state will have one vote and not more than one representative. Decisions taken by the assembly and council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the covenant and in the treaty where decisions will be by majority.

Armaments: The council will formulate plans for reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are adopted no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of council. All members exchange full information as to armaments and programmes and a permanent commission will advise the council on military and naval questions.

Prevention of war: Upon any war or threat of war, the council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or enquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award and not to go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with it. If a member fails to carry out the award the council will propose the necessary measures. The council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their cases to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the council or assembly.

If the council (less the parties to a dispute) is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In case a recommendation by the assembly is concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest (less the parties to the dispute) it will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the League collectively for the protection of its covenants and will afford facilities to the members co-operating in this enterprise.

Validity of treaties: All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the League will be registered with the secretariat and published. The assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to peace. The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine for the securing and maintenance of peace.

Mandatory system: The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. The covenant recognises three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates: (A) communities like those belonging to the Turkish empire, which can be provisionally recognised as independent subject to advice and assistance from the mandatory state in whose selection they should be allowed a voice (B) Communities like those of central Africa to be administered by the mandatory under conditions generally approved by the members of the League, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all members. Certain abuses, such as trade in slaves, arms, and liquor, will be prohibited and the construction of compulsory military and naval bases and the introduction of compulsory military training will be disallowed. (C) Other communities such as south west Africa and south Pacific islands are best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory. In every case the mandatory will render an annual report and the degree of its authority will be defined.

General international provisions: Subject to and in accordance with the provision of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon members of the League will in general endeavour through an international organisation established by the Labour Convention to secure and maintain fair conditions of labour for men, women and children in their own countries and other countries and will undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control. They will entrust the League with general supervision over the execution of agreements for the suppression of the traffic in women and children etc., and control of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary. They will make provision for freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League with special reference to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war and they will endeavour to take steps for the international prevention and control of disease. International bureaux and commissions already established will be placed under the League as will all those to be established in future.

Amendments to covenant: Amendments to the covenant will take effect when ratified by the council and by a majority of the assembly.

Section 6. Prisoners of war: Repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out by a commission composed of representatives of the Allies and the German government together with local sub-commission German prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be returned without delay by the German authorities at their own cost. Those under sentence for offences against discipline committed before 1st May 1919 are to be repatriated without regard to the completion of their sentence but this does not apply in cases of offences other than those against discipline. Until the German government has surrendered prisoners guilty of offences against the laws and customs of war, the Allies have the right to retain selected German officers. The Allies have the right to deal at their own discretion with German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated and all repatriation is conditional on the immediate release of any allied subjects still in Germany. The German government is to accord facilities to commissions of enquiry in collecting information in regard to missing prisoners of war and in imposing penalties on German officials who have concealed allied nationals. The German government is to restore all property belonging to allied prisoners and there is to be reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

Graves: The Allies and the German government are to respect and maintain the graves of all soldiers and sailors buried on their territories and are to recognise and assist any commissions appointed in connection with them, agreeing also to give any practicable facilities for removal and reburial.

Section 13. The Labour Convention: Under the provisions of the Labour Convention (1) an international conference is to be held annually to propose labour reforms for adoption by the states composing the League of nations. (2) There is to be a governing body to act as executive and prepare agenda for the conference and an international labour office for the collection and distribution of information and reports. The head of this office will be responsible to the governing body. (3) The annual conference will consist of four representatives from each state, two for the state and one each for employers and employed. Each delegate may vote independently. The conference will have the power to adopt by a two-thirds majority recommendations or draft conventions on labour matters. Recommendations or draft conventions so adopted must be brought by each state before the authority or authorities within whose competency the matter lies for enactment for legislation or other action. If a draft convention receives the approval of the competent authority, the state in question is under the obligation to ratify it and carry it into effect. Should any state fail to observe the above obligations it will be open to the governing body to appoint a commission of inquiry as a result of whose findings the League of Nations may take economic measures against the offending state. (4) Special provision is made to prevent any conflict with the Constitution of the United States of America or other federal states. (5) To meet the case of countries where climate, imperfect industrial development, or other special circumstances render labour conditions substantially different from those obtaining elsewhere, the conference must take the difference into account in framing any convention. The protocol attached to the convention provides that the first meeting be at Washington in the present year and sets up an international organising committee for that purpose. The protocol also contains agenda for the first meeting which include the principle of the eight-hours day, the question of unemployment, and the employment of women and children, especially in dangerous trades. Appended to the section containing the labour conventions is an affirmation by the high contracting parties of the method and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply so far as their special circumstances permit. Amongst these are that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; the right of association for all lawful purposes for employer as well as for employed; the payment to the employed of a wage implying a reasonable standard of life as understood in their time and country; the adoption of the eight-hours day or forty-eight hours week where it has not already been attained; the adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, including Sunday where practicable; the abolition of child labour and the limitation of the labour of the young so as to permit the continuance of their education and proper physical development; the principle of equal pay for men and women for equal work. Any legal standard for conditions of labour is to have regard in each country to the equitable economic treatment of all workers resident therein. The provision by each state of a system of inspection is stipulated for the protection of employed in which women should take part.

(Continued on an Extra.)

TRADERS AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

ABOLITION OR REDUCTION?

The monthly meeting of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce was held at Cardiff, on March 5 Mr. T. P. Callaghan (president) in the chair.

The president said they were at a crisis in the history of the coal trade, and every other industry in this country. The Commission of Inquiry was now sitting, and coal exporters had been requested to give evidence. The South Wales Exporters' Association had formed a committee to go into the exporting side of the question, the committee being composed of Sir Thomas Watson, Mr. T. P. Cook (representing the Swansea Chamber of commerce), and Mr. Percy Phillips (representing the Newport Chamber) Mr. Ingleden had been appointed as legal adviser, and they were very busy already in drawing up information to be put before the commission. He noticed that the federated industries of Great Britain were of opinion that the excess profits tax had better be continued, but reduced to 60 per cent. Mr. Bonar Law had said that this was a war tax only. It was highly desirable that this tax should be removed, as it was an embargo upon industry, and prevented industries being established. He recognised that money had to be found, as taxation was going to be as heavy as when the war was on. There was a suggestion put forward that the Chancellor should put a tax on all profits in excess of 10 per cent. That was most difficult to accomplish equitably, and would necessitate the valuation of every industry in the country, as some concerns were run on small capital while others had been conservative with their profits. In his opinion the best plan would be to increase the income tax, with some consideration for people with small fixed incomes.

Mr. John Andrews was of opinion that the retention of the excess profits tax with a gradual reduction would be the least injurious. He did not think the alternative of taxing profits above 10 per cent. would be equitable. It would be grossly unfair to some industries.

Sir Thomas Watson thought that the best method was to retain the excess profits tax and gradually reduce it until it finally disappeared. With regard to the heavy taxation of profits over 10 per cent. the difficulty was to get at the capital on which the income tax was based. As regarded a levy on capital, the Chamber had already expressed their utter condemnation of the proposal. It was impossible to make a levy on capital unless shareholders were forced to give up a portion of their holdings. If that were done the estimated value would fall to an extent which would be destructive.

THE COST OF LIVING.

NEW SCHEME OF BONUS.

An important group has decided upon a scheme by which its staff is to be paid a bonus that will fluctuate on a definite scale regulated by the cost of living. This was announced by Lord Harris the chairman of the South African Gold Trust.

They had arranged, he said, that the bonus to their staff, to be continued after peace, should fluctuate with the cost of living as indicated by Sauerbeck's index figures—a recognised authority on price fluctuations.

This arrangement applies presumably to the salaried staff in England and not to the miners and other wages staff in the gold mines in South Africa.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BEATTY'S FRENCH HONOUR.

LONDON, April 24.

M. Poincare has conferred upon Admiral Beatty the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Admiral went to see the tomb of Napoleon at the Invalides.

COTTON AND COFFEE.

LONDON, May 7.

Cotton is quoted 5/0, the demand being 40,685. Coffee is quoted at 19.

LATER.

The New York cotton market's closing figures were 28,302, 66,621, 67,291, 92,760, 20,222, and 80,014.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

London, No Date.

The "Big Three" have definitely settled the question of Kiaochau in Japanese favour. Japan retains the free disposal of Kiaochau. A clause in the preliminaries of the peace treaty will impose on Germany the cession of Kiaochau to Japan, it being understood that Japan will later return it to China. Other agreements between the Japanese and Chinese Governments are still to be kept.

INDIAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, April 25.

Simla reported on April 22 that the Indian army behaved splendidly throughout the present trouble. Some Indians behaved magnificently in attempts to help the Government. For example, at one place in the Punjab, an Indian carried a wounded European four miles to safety. Many who prominently participated in the recent mischief are now apparently extremely anxious that all trouble should cease.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA."

There were animated scenes on board the *Empress of Russia* this morning, when another big batch of local residents left the Colony for holiday, business, etc.

There were crowds of visitors saying goodbye, to friends leaving. Among the prominent departures were: Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Major and Mrs. D. McDonald, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Denison, Mrs F. B. L. Bowley and children, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Mr. R. E. Belilios, Messrs. C. S. and R. A. Gubbay, Mr. F. W. Sutterjee of Shanghai, and a Russian General, Major-General Sychoff.

The *Empress of Russia* steamed out of harbour at 12.15.

HOW TO ESCAPE CHARGES OF PRO-GERMANISM.

John Bull, Mr. Bottomley's paper, quotes with manifest approval a passage from *Justice* saying that President Wilson is a very shrewd politician who has to prepare for the next election, and can only secure a Democratic victory by getting a solid German vote. Mr. Hyndman has become very imperialistic and reactionary since the war began, but so mean a statement as this would seem to indicate that he was no longer responsible for the contents of *Justice*. Seeing how extremely unlikely it is that President Wilson should stand for a third term, the whole statement almost equals in ridiculousness the one attributing Mr. Lloyd George's pro-Germanism to the loss of a party seat at a by-election. The only way to escape charges of commerce with the enemy, even five months after fighting has stopped, is to show one's teeth in public all the time and proclaim from the housetops one's hatred of the Hun.

The King has approved the appointment of Lieut.-Col. John Ward, C.M.G., Middlesex Regt., to a Companionship of the Bath for valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in the field. Lieut.-Col. John Ward, who has sat as Labour M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent since 1906, raised five Labour battalions during the war.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

Another example of the unworthiness due to war passion that we have to guard ourselves against is given by the *Daily Telegraph*, which is officially informed that the Government Committee on Treatment by the Enemy of British Prisoners of War has had its attention drawn to a report, published at the end of January, making allegations against a German surgeon of wanton operations upon a wounded English soldier. The statement, said to be made on the authority of a surgeon at a London military hospital, was to the effect that a sapper of the Royal Engineers named Roberts was wounded at Le Transloy, and had his right hand amputated at the wrist by British doctors at Mons Hospital. Subsequently the Germans removed him to another hospital where a German medical professor, trying experiments on his arm, "slit the stump and tried to make the two ends of the bone of the forearm into two fingers of weird and terrible appearance." This not proving successful, a piece of flesh, it was said, was cut from Roberts' abdomen, and an attempt was made to graft it on to the mutilated stump, so as to form a sort of third finger. The account added that what might have been a useful stump of the arm had been rendered useless by German experiments.

The surgeon referred to was Professor Muller, of Rostock University, and the Committee state that they have received letters from two British officers which put a totally different complexion on the matter. Captain E. N. R. Maitland, R.A.M.C., referred to Professor Muller as a courteous gentleman, whose treatment of British prisoners of all ranks was extremely kind and gentle, and he describes the operation performed on Roberts, which was carried out with the latter's consent, as a modern one which has proved excellent on several occasions. Captain W. M. Christie, R.A.M.C., entirely confirmed these statements, described Professor Muller as a "kindly old gentleman," and said he was invited to be present at the operations, and satisfied himself that the operator did what he could.

The Committee adds it has frequently drawn atention to inexcusable suffering inflicted upon our unfortunate men, and feel it all the more important therefore that, as a bare act of justice to one "whose conduct has been worthy of the great profession to which he belongs," the reflections made upon him should be publicly disclaimed.

SIAM EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

A great deal of interest is naturally being taken in the return of the first section of the Siam Expeditionary force to Bangkok, and though the date of the arrival of the *Mitau* at Koh-si-Chan is not positively known, it has been suggested that by way of doing them due honour Bangkok might observe the day of their landing here as a general holiday. Various arrangements are in progress to give officers and men the heartiest of welcomes and among other things the Royal Turf Club of Siam has, with the authority of H.R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, decided to entertain them at a Special Race Meeting, to be held on Sunday, May 4th. The arrangements for this are in course of completion and sportsmen willing to enter their horses are requested to communicate with the Hon Secretary of the Royal Turf Club as soon as is convenient.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY TEACHER with knowledge of Chinese to teach Chinese Lady, four days in a week. State terms. Reply Box 1120 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

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OH FRENCHY
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SMILES
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MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NEURALIA"	28th May at Noon	Middle of June	June

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

		due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	23rd May	11th June

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR"	End of May	Due Calcutta June.

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

DILWARA" ARRATOON APCAR	10th May at Daylight 15th May	Shanghai only.

Wireless on all steamers.
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HOKUTO MARU on 8th May.
RIOJUN MARU on 21st May.
BANRI MARU on 19th June.
BORNEO MARU on 15th July.
HOKUTO MARU on 27th July.
For JAPAN PORTS.
BORNEO MARU on 11th June.
HOKUTO MARU on 21st June.
RIOJUN MARU on 4th July.
BANRI MARU on 28th July.
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HOKUTO MARU on 9th Sept.
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
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LONDON & ANTWERP... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
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ANDES MARU Monday, 2nd June.
*Call Marseilles.
GENOA & BOMBAY { Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
KASADO MARU Sunday, 11th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
HAWAII MARU Sunday, 15th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
KASADO MARU.....Sunday, 11th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
SHISEN MARU Sunday, 11th May.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
NANKIN MARU Tuesday, 10th June.
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Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
AFRICA MARU Thursday, 22nd May.
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
DAITOKU MARU Friday, 9th May.
JAPAN PORTS.—MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
KOFUKU MARU Sunday, 11th May.
KEELUNG TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY
These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon Passengers and will arrive and depart from the SOOCHOW WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
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For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 11th May, at 10 a.m.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	KWANGSE	May 11, Daylight.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHINHUA	May 12, at Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LINAN	May 13, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	May 13, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	May 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	May 15, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	KAITONG	May 17, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENAN	May 18, Daylight.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUECHOW	May 19, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	May 20, at Noon.

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For	Steamer		To Sail
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	FRIDAY,	May 9, at Noon.
MANILA	WOSANG	FRIDAY,	May 9, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	SATURDAY,	May 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	TUESDAY,	May 13, Daylight.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	TUESDAY,	May 13, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	WINGSANG	FRIDAY,	May 16, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is now being re-organized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	3rd May from Yokohama.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	23rd May.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	24th May from Yokohama.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	18th June.
KOREA MARU	20,000	26th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	21st July.

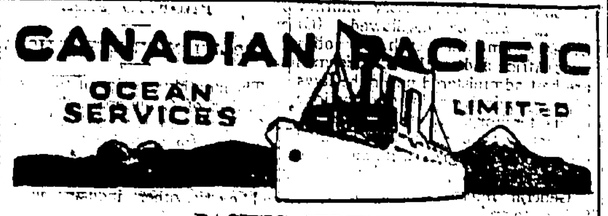
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Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 12th.
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SEIYO MARU		Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
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This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.
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Empress of Japan	9th July.	30th July.
Empress of Asia...	24th July.	11th Aug.
Monteagle	2nd Aug.	26th Aug.
Empress of Russia	21st Aug.	8th Sept.
Empress of Asia...	18th Sept.	6th Oct.

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
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STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th May at 9 p.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart.....	THURSDAY, 15th May at 1 p.m.

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BORDEAUX.

Speaking generally an appreciable improvement in economic conditions is evident. It results in the first place from rapid demobilisation and secondly from the release for commercial purposes of transport facilities. Numerous commercial houses which have partly suspended their activities appear ready to recommence. Offers are numerous particularly from French and English colonies as well as from abroad nd in official circles it is freely prognosticated that the requisition of merchant shipping will cease as from the end of February.

North American circles continue the vigorous commercial campaign, organising it to cover the different sections of France, while numerous experts are studying requirements, means of communication and particularly water transport. It is the intention to create in each of the principal French ports huge warehouses to store not only goods exported from America but also Fench products in order to avoid the return of ships by way of the East.

Although there is an undoubted tendency for business to expand, yet there is little, if any increase in activity, on the various Bordeaux market owing to the lack of materials and also on account of Government restrictions affecting quite a number of commodities being still in force. In other words during the period or transition there is a disposition to restrict activities to preparations for the time when liberty of commercial action will be restored. Some uneasiness has been experienced in the timber trade following the recent heavy inundations, in the coal trade by the fact that considerable stocks are in existence purchased at prices higher than those ruling to-day and in copper and pig-iron through the cancellation of contracts entered into with the Ministry of War.

At Bordeaux, as in several other places in the south-west of France, new enterprises are springing up every day including petroleum refineries, soap works brick yards, aeroplane and railway material works. All these experience the same difficulty in obtaining the necessary raw material, this being in some cases so great as to cause a complete suspension of development.

The road transport situation improves from day to day. Old employees are returning from the army and it is now possible to obtain a better supply of fodder for animals. Further, the placing in service of numerous motor lorries will have the effect of reducing transport rates appreciably.

The steamer "Virginie," of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, left Bordeaux on the 18th January for Central America to return with a cargo of 4,000 tons of cocoa.

The monthly service between Bordeaux and Antwerp is re-established, while from the 1st February, 1919, the regular mail service from Le Havre to New York has been running as before the war.

RESUMPTION OF WORK IN SHIPYARDS.

There was a general resumption of work in all the shipyards on the Tees and in the Hartlepools on March 3. All the yards reported that the men, who had been on strike for eight weeks, had an excellent start, one exception being the Cleveland Dockyard, where only about half the strikers returned to work.

The strike of platers which commenced on 27th January in connection with the works of the North of Ireland Shipbuilding Company, Londonderry, has concluded, the men resuming work pending a national settlement of the hours' question. The dispute arose in consequence of the firm having deducted from the wages of the platers, who are piece-workers the amount of money required to make the platers' helpers' wages, the latter being time workers, equal to what they received when working 54 hours a week. The 47-hour week began on Wednesday, 15th January, and the platers as early as Tuesday evening, the 22nd, made out their pay sheets and sent them to the pay office. On intimation had been given to the men that any deduction would be made until an hour before stopping time on 25th January. The platers at once protested to the management and demanded the repayment of the money deducted, which was refused, but a promise was given that the matter would be inquired into. The men were not content with the promise, and decided on the strike. Some five hundred other workers who had no quarrel with the firm, and who have been idle during the continuance of the dispute, are also back again at work.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale By all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NEURALIA	28th May, at Noon	Middle of June	June

FOR

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	due Bombay about
HEJAZ	4th May at Daylight	22nd May
DILWARA	23rd May	11th June

FOR

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR	End of May.	Due Calcutta June.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	
DILWARA	10th May at Daylight	Shanghai only.
ARRATOON APCAR	15th May	

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.

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Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Tamba Maru, 12,510 tons	MONDAY, 12th May, at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Tango Maru, 13,760 tons	SATURDAY, 24th May, at 11 a.m.
London & Antwerp via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	*Shidzuoka Maru, 12,520 tons	SATURDAY, 17th May, at Noon.
	*Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons	SATURDAY, 31st May, at Noon.
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	Aki Maru, —— tons	WEDNESDAY, 21st May, at 11 a.m.
New York via Japan	Tatsuno Maru, 14,930 tons (Cargo only)	TUESDAY, 27th May.
Bombay via Singapore & Colombo	Kaifuku Maru, —— tons	MONDAY, 12th May.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Tenzan Maru, —— tons	Middle of May.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji *Wireless Telegraphy.

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*Fushimi Maru, SUNDAY, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound

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WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 21st May, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail s.s. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th June.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Taming	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th May, at 3 P.M.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 22nd May.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 29th May.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 26th June.
Sydney & Melbourne	Nankin Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th June.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st May, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th July.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th May, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th May, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Choysang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 13th May, D'light.
Shanghai & Tsingtao	Kwangse	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th May, at D'light.
Shanghai	Tean	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th May, at Noon.
Shanghai	Dilwara	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 10th May at D'light.
Haiphong	Daitoku Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 9th May.
Tientsin	Chipshing	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th May, at Noon
Swatow & Bangkok	Chi hua	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th May, at Noon.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th May, at 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haihong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 9th May, at 2 p.m.
Manila	Wosang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 9th May, at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	Hinsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 9th May, at Noon.
Java	Riojun Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 21st May.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dilwara	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 23rd May.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Neuralia	P. & O. S.N. Co.	About 28th May Noon.
Bombay & Colombo	Kasado Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th May.
London and Antwerp	Amur Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th May.
London via S'pore, P'ang & C'bo &c.	Shidzuoka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th May at Noon.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Waerwijck	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 14th May, at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Hawaii Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th June.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "ELDORADO," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th May 1919 at 6 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 8th May 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.. Agents.

Hongkong, May 2, 1919.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CELTIC PRINCE," Having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong May 2, 1919.

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SINGAPORE, March 17.

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Amal. Malay (y. pd.	2.25	2.40
Ayer Hitam ($5)	12.00	13.00
Ayer Kuning ($1)	1.25	1.35
Ayer Molek ($1)	2.30	2.50
Ayer Panas ($5)	1.25	11.00
Balgownie ($1)	5.00	5.25
Bassett ($1)	0.90	1.00
Batang Benar ($10)	14.00	14.50
Batu Lintang ($10)	0.80	1.15pm
Bukit Jelotong ($1)	0.60	0.70
Bukit Katil ($1)	0.90	1.05
Bukit Kepong ($2)	2.65	2.75
Bukit K. B. ($1)	0.65	0.75
Bukit Timah ($10)	...	11.00
Changkat S'dang ($3)	7.85	8.25
Glenealy Pns. ($1)	2.05	2.15
Haytor ($5)	7.00	8.00
Indragiri ($6)	7.10	7.50
Jeram ($1)	1.30	1.45
Jimah ($1)	1.75	1.90
Kamasan ($2)	4.25	4.75
Kedah ($1)	3.40	3.60
Kelemak R. ($5)	6.25	6.50
Kempas ($2)	7.60	8.10
Kluang ($5)	5.85	6.10
Lunas ($5)	7.85	8.25
Malaka Pinda	2.35	2.45
Malakoff ($2)	4.35	4.50
Mandai-Tekong ($1)	0.75	0.85
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Nyalas ($5)	7.70	8.00
Pajam ($5)	11.25	11.75
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Parit Perak ($1)	2.40	2.60
Perak River ($1)	2.30	2.45
Pulau Bulang ($10)	3.25	3.75
Punggor ($1)	0.65	0.75
Radella ($5)	10.00	10.75
Sandycroft ($2)	3.50	4.00
Scudai ($5)	7.40	7.75
Sembrong ($1)	0.20	0.30
Sungei Bagan ($2)	3.65	3.85
Sungei Parani ($1)	0.40	0.50pm
Tambalak ($1)	0.90	1.00
Tapah ($10)	17.00	18.00
Teluk Anson ($5)	10.50	11.00
Temerloh ($1)	1.10	1.30
Trafalgar ($2)	1.10	1.20
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.80	0.90
United Malacca ($1)	1.23	1.35
Utan Simpan ($1)	3.00	3.30



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THE Homeward Mail Steamer *Dilwara* carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about 23rd May taking Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured when available before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

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S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	86' top 70' bottom	27'	6'	3 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571'	74'	22' 6"	7' 6"	..
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	45' 8"	14'	7' 6"	..
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7' 6"	..
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	22	60'	12'	7' 6"	..
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	446'6"	88' 6"	25'	7' 6"	..
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Hope Dock	430'	84'	22'	7' 6"	..
Lamont Dock	333'	64'	15'	7' 6"	..

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager. R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

AT THE SORBONNE.

PARIS, April 25th.

There was a demonstration in honour of the British navy at Sorbonne at which M. Pichon and M. Leygues (the Minister of Marine) presided.

Admiral Beatty and the other chief visiting naval men were the guests of honour, and distinguished politicians and diplomats were also present.

THE LATE KING EDWARD THE PEACE-MAKER.

M. Pichon, eulogistically, paid a tribute of friendship to King Edward. He said that the present celebrations of victory were the direct outcome of his late Majesty's labours in cementing the Anglo-French alliance.

France was not only honouring the incomparable Navy but also honouring Britain's Army, her Government, and her Dominions and Colonies. They were determined to maintain the present Anglo-French collaboration for all time, because, without it, peace would remain at the mercy of that fickleness of fortune so often experienced.

SUBMARINE CRIMES MUST BE PUNISHED.

M. Leygues said that the successes of the Armies in France and Belgium, also in the East and in Africa, would have been impossible but for the protection of the Navy, which prevented the destruction of their ports and the devastation of the Dominions and Colonies. Moreover, the war would have lasted much longer without the naval blockade.

Continuing, he outlined the achievements of all branches of the Navy, none of which had ever failed to rise to every emergency. He said that the atrocious crimes of the enemy submarines must be punished.

RIVALS ON THE SEA NO LONGER.

Admiral Touchard eulogistically reviewed the achievements of the British sailors in every ocean. He concluded by saying:—"We have disputed with you the empire of the sea. We shall no longer be your rivals, except in works of peace. Thousands and thousands of your sons sleep their last sleep under the soil of France. All honour and reverent remembrance to those glorious dead!"

PARIS, April 25th.

The British warrant officers and sailors, after an entertainment and a farewell dinner, left for Cherbourg and Brest today.

PARIS NEARLY NORMAL.

PARIS, May 3rd.

A Havas message states:—

Work was resumed under normal conditions yesterday throughout France. Paris has re-gained its every-day aspect. Business has been resumed as usual everywhere, save in the dress-making establishments, where the strike still prevails.

PARIS RIOT.

PARIS, May 3rd.

A Havas message states:—

Four hundred and twenty-eight members of the Police have been injured in Paris during the May Day rioting. Many demonstrators were not French citizens.

"ANZAC DAY" PARADE.

LONDON, April 25th.

In beautiful spring-time weather, 5,000 Australian troops, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir John Monash, celebrated "Anzac Day" by a march through the main West-End city thoroughfares.

The smart and trim appearance of the Dominion troops evoked the admiration of the great crowds which assembled to demonstrate the Mother-country's feelings of admiration and gratitude to Oversea troops.

The Prince of Wales, representing the King, took the salute outside Australia House, the Commonwealth's imposing administrative headquarters in the Strand.

The building was specially decorated with numerous scrolls, recording the actions in which the Australians gloriously participated.

The windows were filled with numerous wounded Anzacs, who heartily cheered their marching comrades.

A squadron of large aeroplanes escorted the troops, who were subsequently entertained to luncheon and attended special theatrical performances.

WORLD'S LARGEST STEAMER.

BERLIN, April 25th.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that the steamer *Imperator*, the largest steamer in the world before the war, is going to England, to be surrendered.

SIR ERIC GEDDES.

LONDON, April 25th.

Reuter learns that the report that Sir Eric Geddes has been appointed a member of the War Cabinet is inaccurate. He attends the Cabinet under an agreement operating during the past four months. No increase in the number of Cabinet Members is contemplated.

A QUESTION OF UNIFORMS.

LONDON, April 25th.

A Committee has been appointed, headed by Sir Archibald Murray, to enquire into the question of uniforms for the post-war Army.

BOMB STORE AT CORK.

LONDON, April 30th.

The Police have discovered at Cork premises containing over two hundred bombs, believed to be a Sinn Fein depôt.

NOT MURDERED.

BERLIN, April 25th.

A telegram from Vienna states that Count Wekerle, the ex-Hungarian Premier, died in prison at Budapest. He was not murdered.

MOSCOW MASSACRE.

BERLIN, May 5th.

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* states that four thousand persons were recently shot or bayoneted at Moscow owing to disturbances among workmen, occasioned by hunger. It appears that at a mass meeting the people raised a cry of: "Away with Lenin and Trotsky and the Hunger Republic," whereupon the Red Guards drove the demonstrators into squares and butchered them.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

THREE UNHELPFUL MESSAGES.

PARIS, May 5th.

The final drafting of the peace terms has been completed, and will be presented to the Germans on May 7th, at the Trianon Palace Hotel.

PARIS, May 3rd.

A Havas message states:—

The German envoys have arrived at Versailles. They were full of arrogance, and prepared to look up old acquaintances, but are now beginning to realise they belong to a branded nation.

PARIS, May 3rd.

A Havas message states:—

Dissatisfaction exists among Belgian circles with the Peace Conference, from a colonial point view, because Germany cedes her colonies to the United States, France, Britain, Italy and Japan but no mention is made of Belgium, which played a leading part in the conquest of former German colonies in Africa.

FIUME.

NO SPLIT AFTER ALL.

PARIS, April 25th.

The Italian incident is in no way a rupture, but merely a suspension of Italian collaboration in the work of the Peace Conference. Possibly, Professor Orlando will be back for the opening negotiations with the German plenipotentiaries on May 1st or 2nd.

Peace Conference circles are of opinion that a friendly solution of the incident will be found.

Le Petit Parisien suggests that Professor Orlando is going to Rome to obtain Parliamentary endorsement of the proposed compromise, resulting from yesterday's discussions.

ORLANDO LEAVES IT TO ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

PARIS, April 24th.

Professor Orlando, Signor Barzilai, and General Diaz leave at eight this evening for Rome. Baron Sonnino leaves to-morrow. The fifth delegate, the Italian Ambassador remains at his post.

It was upon the urgent representation of Mr. Lloyd George that Professor Orlando attended the Council of Four this afternoon. The discussion at this Council was characterised by the greatest good-will.

Professor Orlando will submit the whole case to the Italian Parliament and abide by its decision. It is expected that he will return to Paris to report to his colleagues after the debates in Parliament.

JAPAN WINS.

PARIS, May 3rd.

A Havas message states:—

Paris circles state that the settlement of the Kiao Chau question is a relief, being a good augury for the return of the Italian Delegation.

The endorsement by the Peace Conference of Japan's claims militates in favour of Italy's claims to Fiume, as it has not been proved that Fiume is essential to the well-being of Jugo-Slavia.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS ON WAR PATH.

BERLIN, April 25th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Czecho-Slovak offensive against the Hungarians has opened. A Czecho-Slovak Army of 180,000 is ready on the Hungarian frontier.

GERMAN AUSTRIA.

COPENHAGEN, April 25th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the German-Austrian Government has accepted the German Government's invitation to send five members of the German-Austrian National Assembly to the Constitution Committee at Weimar.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS IN PEKING.

MINISTERS INJURED.

PEKING, May 5.

Yesterday's attack on Tsao Ju-lin's residence was more serious than at first reported.

Tsao Ju-lin escaped by jumping out of the window. His leg was broken by the fall and he was taken in a motor to a hotel.

Chung Tsung-hsiang, the late Minister at Tokyo, was so badly handled by the crowd that he had to be taken to the hospital.

Tsao Ju-lin's papers were placed in a car for deposit in a friend's house, and members of his family boarded General Wu Ping-hsiang's car. Both cars were stopped in the Legation quarter for driving at excessive speed. The chauffeurs were arrested and General Wu's armed escorts were disarmed.

PEKING, May 5.

Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and their retinue departed for Tientsin at 5 o'clock this morning in two special trains.

The students have declined to attend the classes at the University and Higher Schools unless the ten arrested students be released. The President's good offices are being enlisted.

Excitement prevails in the city.

FAREWELL TO THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

PEKING, May 5.

The Portuguese Minister departed from Peking this morning for Portugal. He was seen off by the Representatives of the Allied Legations.

TENNIS.

HARD COURT LEAGUE.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. and K.C.C. having tied for first place in the Hard Court League, played off a deciding match yesterday on the K.C.C. courts.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. won the match and the league, the margin being 17 games. Scores:—

Mead and Hobbs (K.C.C.) lost to Mohler and Macpherson 5—6, lost to Lo and Y. H. Liu 3—8, lost to O. and S. Rumjahn 3—8.

Kay and Chunyett (K.C.C.) beat Mohler and Macpherson 7—4, beat Lo and Y. H. Liu 8—3, lost to O. and S. Rumjahn 5—6.

Edwards and Davidson (K.C.C.) lost to Mohler and Macpherson 3—8, beat Lo and Y. H. Liu 6—3, lost to O. and S. Rumjahn 1—10.

Totals: Y.M.C.A., 58 games; K.C.C., 41 games.

GARRISON TOURNAMENT.

No. 83 Co. R.G.A. v. No. 87 Co. R.G.A.

Played at Lyemun last week and won easily by 83 Company, for whom Captain Lucy and Sergt. Athorne won their games, 27 to nil. Scores:

Capt. E. G. Lucy and Sergt. A. Athorne (83rd Coy.) beat Sergts. McGregor and Chapman 9—0, beat Sergt. Clarke and Gnr. Ashworth 9—0, beat Sergt. Wedlake and Bdr. Bowerman 9—0.

Bdr. Nicholls and Gnr. Sharp (83rd Co.) beat Sergts. McGregor and Chapman 8—1, beat Sergt. Clarke and Ashworth 8—1, beat Sergt. Wedlake and Bdr. Bowerman 8—1.

Bdr. Gowen and Gnr. Perkins (83rd Coy.) beat Sergts McGregor and Chapman 9—0, beat Sergt. Clarke and Gnr. Ashworth 6—3, beat Sergt. Wedlake and Bdr. Bowerman 8—1.

Totals: No. 83 Co. R.G.A., 74 games; No. 87 Co. R.G.A., 7 games.

R.A.M.C. "A" v. R.A.M.C. "B."

Played at the Military Hospital yesterday and won easily by "A" team by 41 games. Scores:—

Lce.-Corpl. Webb and Sergeant McKechnie ("A" team) lost to Pte. Cresdee and Pte. Roberts 4—5, beat Corpl. Woolman and Corpl. Horrocks 7—2, beat Lce.-Corpl. Ellarby and Sergt. Pitt 5—4.

Staff Sergt. Theyers and Sergt. Taylor ("A" team) beat Cresdee and Roberts 9—0, beat Woolman and Horrocks 6—3, beat Ellarby and Pitt 8—1.

Capt. Burn and Lce.-Corpl. Kirby ("A" team) beat Cresdee and Roberts 8—1, beat Woolman and Horrocks 5—4, beat Ellarby and Pitt 9—0.

Totals: R.A.M.C. "A," 61 games; R.A.M.C. "B" 20.

AMERICAN COMEDY COMPANY COMING.

Merriment will prevail during the engagement of the Banyard American Musical Comedy Co. which starts on Saturday, May 10, at the Theatre Royal. Banyard is bringing to Hongkong a company of twenty people, eighteen of whom are seen on the stage and composed mostly of dashing, pretty girls. "The Suffragettes" is the title of the opening comedy and tells how well the women can handle the men when they have the power. "The Suffragettes" in two screamingly funny acts keeps its audience in uproars for over two hours. If you have that tired feeling or the blues "The Suffragettes" will relax your mind and send you away with a head full of catchy tunes and delightful nonsense. "The Suffragettes" will be appreciated by the young as well as the old. If it hurts you to laugh stay away.

During the action of the comedy the Beauty Chorus, wearing miles of smiles, clothed in Fashions' most novel, daring apparel will sing and dance their way into your favour, with a selection of the latest American "jazz" song hits. If you are human you simply can't make your feet behave. While in Hongkong the Banyard Company will present a repertoire of the latest American musical success. The repertoire to be played will be announced later. Bookings at Moutrie's.

HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.

PRESENT "DAMAGED GOODS."

There was a fair attendance, including a few ladies, at the Theatre Royal last night to witness the repeat performance of this much-discussed play by Brieux. This was presented so that what might easily be an objectionable play is decidedly interesting and entirely devoid of anything approaching "nastiness." This is due to the careful handling of the piece by the company.

To-night the company stage "Peg of my Heart," a popular entertaining play, full of amusing incidents. Miss Phillips is "Peg." This is the closing performance by the company.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale By all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPORTING MEN AND PARS.

At Eton on March 10 J. F. Small won the putting the weight event with a throw of 30ft. 11in. R. Fothergill was second with 30ft. 8in., and V. St. J. Killery third with 29ft. 2ins.

* * *

The Associated Press publishes a telegram from Havana stating that Jack Johnson, the former heavy-weight boxing champion, has given the Associated Press correspondent there a signed statement in which speaking of his fight with Willard four years ago, he says that he made certain arrangements in advance in accordance with which he was to allow Willard to win. Johnson says that he received 30,000 dollars and a share in the kinema rights. He now challenges Willard to meet him again, and declares that unless Willard agrees to do so he will claim the championship of the world.

* * *

The Flag Officers and Committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron have decided not to hold the usual Cowes Regatta this season. The reasons given are that there is no prospect of any class racing taking place, as very few of the former international class boats are in existence in this country. Moreover, practically all the steam yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron have been employed on patrol and other duties during the war, and the difficulties of getting these vessels repaired in time for a regatta would make the finding of accommodation at Cowes for visitors almost impossible.

* * *

Lucknow, who used to carry the King's colours but was sold early in his career to Messrs. Robinson and Clark and exported to Australia, has won a £3,000 race at Melbourne.

* * *

At the Burroughes Hall on March 15, Peall easily beat Cook by 3,152 points. His best breaks were 73 and 83, against 66, 153, 165, and 73 by Cook. Full scores: Peall, 4,000; Cook, 2,838.

* * *

In the presence of Prince Albert, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Major Greig, Equerry; General Sir Godfrey Payne, R.A.F., Col. E. H. C. Clarke, Chief Inspector of Gymnasia, and many other officers, and about 5,000 people, Mr. G. Robey's XI. beat the R.A.F. at Stamford Bridge on March 12 by 4 goals to 2. The match was played for the Chertons Club and a fund for R.A.F. sport abroad. At half-time Mr. Robey auctioned a football signed by the teams, £8 being realised for it.

* * *

The final race of the Cambridge trial eights on March 15, produced a capital finish, C crew, stroked by Boret, beating B crew, stroked by Teal, by 2sec. Boret had the advantage of the first station, which enabled him always to have his opponents in view. At the first post he had gained a slight lead, which Teal reduced on rounding Ditton Corner. Both crews went all out in the long reach.

* * *

The finals of the time races were decided at Oxford on March 18.

In the eights Magdalen beat Balliol by 3secs. in 6min. 14sec. Their crew was: Bow, H. W. Hoskyns (Eton); 2, G. Jebb (Eton); 3, T. Butler (Tasmania); 4, J. L. Phelps (Harrow); 5, Lord Balniel (Eton); 6, R. Congreve Bridgeon (Eton); 7, S. Earl (Eton); stroke, Hon. B. L. Bathurst (Eton); cox, L. H. Eberte (St. Paul's).

In the fours, Lincoln beat Merton by 11sec. in 4min. The winning crew was: Bow, R. C. G. Dartford (Haileybury); 2, C. M. Isaac (Tonbridge); 3, D. J. Coates (Bedford); stroke, B. E. Heawood (Bedford); cox, F. J. Hamblin (Ipswich).

The eights was a good race up to the Gut, when Balliol became short and scrappy, but Magdalen, rowing a long stroke, kept their form to the finish and deserved their win. They were—undoubtedly the best of the sixteen crews, and, it will be noticed, had six Old Etonians in the boat. In the fours Lincoln had an easy victory, and no crew really challenged their supremacy. They got a lot of pace on and rowed well together.

* * *

Stanley Avila, the cross-country rider, died on March 13, from influenza after a short illness at the age of 25. He was a jockey of considerable ability and saw a lot of service in the war with the North Staffs.

* * *

Shortly before a recent match at Oldham players of the home team approached the directors and demanded a wage of £4 a week. They based their claim on the allegation that the men of Everton and Manchester City were receiving this amount.

The Oldham club reported the matter to the League Management Committee, and at an inquiry held in Manchester recently two of the players apologised for their action. They pleaded that they were under a misapprehension. Their explanation was accepted, but the League Committee at the same time condemned their action.

The players concerned were Gee, Wilson, Matthews, Goodwin and Wilkinson.

* * *

Mr. Sam Hosking, a Cornish cricketer and Rugby player, died at the Springkell Sanatorium, Johannesburg, of miners' phthisis, on January 28, at the age of 42. Before going to South Africa, in 1897, Mr. Hosking had represented Cornwall in both Rugby football and cricket. In South Africa he became renowned as a three-quarter.

* * *

The death occurred at Fulham on March 7, after a long illness, of Digger Stanley, aged 42, ex-bantamweight boxing champion of England. Of gipsy descent, he began boxing at the age of 10, and received a good deal of teaching from Jem Mace. He was the first to win the Lonsdale championship belt outright.

* * *

Military occupation of Kempton Park caused the abandonment of the Easter Monday fixture. A new programme for a substitute meeting at Hurst Park on the same date is advertised, among the events being the Victory Cup of £1,000, decided over a mile, and the Queen's Prize of £500, distance one mile five furlongs. The military hold on to Kempton so stubbornly that racegoers are asking if the famous old "Jubilee" will this year have a new venue. The jump meeting fixed for March 20-21 at Kempton has been transferred to Sandown Park.

* * *

At a meeting of representatives of Midland golf clubs at Birmingham recently it was decided to revive the Midland Championship in the autumn of this year. No meeting has been held since 1914.

* * *

To commemorate the memory of Lieutenant Frank Carr, a prominent Midland player who was killed in Mesopotamia, the Handsworth Club, of which he was a member, offered a cup to be played for in connection with the meeting, to be called the Frank Carr Memorial Cup. The offer was gratefully accepted.

* * *

Deputy Montu has called a meeting at Rome of representatives of Press sporting organisations, informing them that Baron Coubertin, president of the International Olympic Games Committee, has written to the Italian Committee suggesting that the 1920 Olympiad should be held in Rome instead of Antwerp. A committee was appointed to ask the Government for adequate financial support, without which the offer cannot be accepted.

* * *

The death occurred recently of F. W. Day, a one-time prominent trainer, in his 66th year. He is survived by two sons and three daughters one of the former being the well-known Newmarket trainer, Reginald. Deceased came of a line of famous trainers. F. W. Day was in Australia in the middle eighties, and while in that country he achieved much success.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale By all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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WE HAVE CONCENTRATED ON ONE CAR AND ONE CAR ONLY, IN A DETERMINATION TO MAKE IT AS GOOD AS A CAR CAN BE MADE FOR EVERY PART AND EVERY PROCESS THAT ENTERS INTO IT WE HAVE PERSONALLY ESTABLISHED A STANDARD. THE WORK DONE AND THE MATERIALS USED IN EACH PART AND EACH PROCESS, IN EVERY CAR, MUST CONFORM TO THAT STANDARD. DODGE BROTHERS WILL ALWAYS GIVE TO THEIR CAR THAT OVER CARE WHICH THE PUBLIC EXPECTS OF THEM

PEOPLE HAVE IMPLICIT FAITH IN THE INTEGRITY OF DODGE BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING METHODS. BECAUSE OF THE NAME IT BEARS. YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE CAR WILL NEVER BE CHANGED A HAIR'S BREADTH + DODGE BROTHERS HAVE ONLY ONE IDEA IN THE UPBUILDING OF THEIR BUSINESS. THAT IS TO BUILD IT SO SOUNDLY AND SO WELL THAT THE GOODWILL WHICH THEY HAVE WON WILL GROW AND ENDURE FOREVER



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St. George's Buildings, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 781.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 8d. 12h. 16m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostock, and Weihaiwei. Pressure has again decreased slightly at all reporting stations. It is probably highest to the south-east of Japan, and relatively low over China generally.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.31 inches, against an average of 13.67 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 9th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. S. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain later.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 8, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vl'divostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Formosa Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.77	68	94	E	2	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.80	64	100	SE	2	b
Sharp Pk.	7 a.	29.78	77	86	S	1	o
Amoy	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.82	72	91	S	4	b
Taichu	"	29.84	74	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.81	77	—	SSE	4	o
Koshun	"	29.81	75	—	SE	2	o
Pescadores	"	29.81	77	—	SW	2	b
Canton	6 a.	29.82	75	95	SE	1	c
Hongkong	"	29.82	77	86	—	0	c
Gap Rock	"	29.80	77	—	SSW	3	c
Macao	"	29.79	77	91	SSE	4	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.73	77	96	SSE	4	o
Tourane	"	29.78	77	—	SW	2	b
C. St. James	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	29.81	77	88	S	2	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.82	73	82	NE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.81	81	80	NNE	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.81	77	94	—	0	b
Iloilo	"	29.78	79	84	NE	4	b
Surigao	"	29.79	75	96	—	0	o
Guam	4.20	29.80	—	—	NE	2	o
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Chief Assistant.*

Hongkong Observatory, May 8, 1919.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, s snow t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet

7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

May 9 to 15, 1919.

Day of Week	Date	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h. m.	feet.	h. m.	feet.
Fri.	9	m 6 36	8.1	0 4 a	2.7
Sat.	10	m 7 57 a	8.3		
		m 7 1	8.4	m 0 12	2.2
		8 10 a	8.3	1 0 a	2.0
Sun.	11	m 7 26	8.5	m 0 47	2.3
		7 43 a	8.1	1 41 a	2.6
Mon.	12	m 7 49	8.1	m 1 19	2.6
		8 43 a	8.0	2 31 a	2.0
Tues.	13	m 8 12	8.4	m 1 59	2.5
		9 29 a	8.7	2 45 a	1.8
Wed	14	m 9 18	8.6	m 2 18	2.6
		10 12 a	8.6	3 34 a	1.8
Thur.	15	m 9 49	8.9	m 2 47	2.4
		10 48 a	8.5	4 10 a	1.1

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 1 p.m.	On date at 4 a.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.82	29.82
Temperature	85	77	83
Humidity	57	86	75
Direction of Wind	W	CALM	S
Force	2	0	2
Weather	cl	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 7th—88
Lowest open air Temperature on the 8th—77

T. F. CLAYTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, May 8, 1919.

TRANSITORY PROTECTION.

The plunge into protection is the most startling example we have yet had of the consequences that come from the placing in office of a Government which, being without a mind of its own on any question, allows itself to be pushed hither and thither, sometimes by the noisy agitation in the press of what is supposed to be public opinion, at other times by the secret wire-pulling of powerful interests behind the doors of Ministerial rooms in Whitehall. It is by the latter method that the oracle has been worked in the present case. The country has never been consulted about the change of fiscal policy to which it is now committed. The thing has been settled in private conferences between Ministers and manufacturers—not all manufacturers, of course, but such as have the ear of the departments and stand to gain by protection.

The policy announced by Sir Auckland Geddes on behalf of the Board of Trade goes a long way beyond the dreams of the tariff reformers of a few years ago. There is now no question of a tariff which would have to be discussed in detail in and out of Parliament. It is openly admitted that powers to restrict trade, particularly imports, which were introduced purely as a war emergency measure, are to be kept in force for at least another six months purely for the purpose of protection, and instead of the more or less imperfect barrier of a Customs duty, complete exclusion of any foreign goods can be enacted by a mere departmental decree. With a light-heartedness which suggests that he knows little of fiscal controversies, Sir Auckland Geddes talked of discriminating between raw materials, semi-manufactured and manufactured articles. He was at once asked for definitions (for example, was leather a raw material?), which he wisely declined to supply. Semi-manufactured articles form the raw material of innumerable industries, but it seems that imports of such articles are to be limited or stopped altogether wherever they are also produced in "this country" by industries which it is essential to foster." Here is the worst menace to the export trade which we want to recover. While the home production of the semi-manufactured material is being fostered the export trade of another industry which uses it possibly a much larger and more profitable industry—may easily be killed. And how will the question whether it is "essential" to foster any particular industry be decided? Is it not obvious that the determining factor will be simply and solely the weight of the influence which the interest concerned can bring to bear upon the powers-that-be?

There has already been one striking illustration of this. The paper manufacturers persuaded the Controller that they would be unable to carry on and provide employment for demobilised men if the restrictions on imports were removed. But the newspaper proprietors—including those who are staunch advocates of protection when it will not burn their own fingers—failed to see why they should have to go on buying English paper at 11d. or 2d. per lb. above the price at which foreign paper could be obtained; and so far as employment was concerned, they were able to show that the maintenance of the high cost of paper for the benefit of men in the paper mills would keep idle a much larger number of printers and other workers. Very emphatic representations were made in the proper quarter, and the results may already be seen in the enlargement of many journals. *Truth* among them. Restrictions on imports have been modified, a month hence they will be abolished altogether; prices are coming down, and the English paper-manufacturers will have to be content with smaller profits. It so happened that these manufacturers were up against the power of the press, but other industries with just as good a case as the newspaper industry may find it more difficult to secure relief.

No one ever imagined that it would be practicable to remove by a stroke of the pen all the complicated restraints on commerce and industry which have grown up during the war, but the course which the Government is taking is calculated to perpetuate some of the most injurious of them. We are told that it is only a "transitional policy," which will be reviewed in September in the light of a report by an Advisory Council over which Lord Emmott is to preside. By September, however, all sorts of vested interests will have been established, and the demand for continued protection, though it may be at the expense of other industries and of the country generally, will be difficult to resist. Nor will the difficulty be purely domestic. The Government has committed itself to the troublesome form of protection which disguises itself under the name of Imperial Preference, and definite schemes in this direction may be expected to mature in the course of the next few months; while there is no knowing what restrictions on trade may arise out of international fiscal arrangements hatched under the cover of "peace terms." In changes of this kind it is usual to begin with the thin end of the wedge; but in this instance the wedge has already been driven home under the hammer-blows of war, and the question now is how we shall ever get it out again. This will only be done by prompt and vigorous action on the part of all who realise the danger with which the country is threatened.—*Truth*.

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HONGKONG, 8th MAY, 1919.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.
11 A.M.

BANKS.
Hongkong Banks, ... $890 sa.

MARINE INSURANCES.
Canton Ins. $ 500 s.
North China Ins. T. 220 b., 220 sa.
Union Ins. $1100 n.
Yangtsze Ins. $760 b.
Far Easterns T. $6 n.

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fire Ins. $160 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins. ... $330 n.

SHIPPING.
Douglases $85 s., ex div.
H.K. Steamboats $22½ n.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)... ... $39 b.
Do. (Def.) $183 n.
Shell Transports 171/6 b.
Star Ferries $36 b.

REFINERIES.
China Sugars $188 s.
Malabon Sugars $35 b.

MINING.
Kailan Mining Adm. ... 50/- n.
Langkats... } T 20 b.
Shanghai Loans ... }
Shai Explorations ... }
Raubs... $2½ b.
Tronoh Mines... 42/6 b.
Ural Caspians 40/- s.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.
H. & K. Wharfs $97 s.
H. & W. Docks... $154½ s., 154½ sa.
Shai Docks... T. 126 sa.
New Engineerings T. 24 sa.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.
Central Estates $107 b.
Hongkong Hotels ... $100 n.
Hongkong Lands $107 sa.
Humphreys$8 b.
Kowloon Lands $41 b.
Land Reclamations ... $. 175 n.
West Points $70½ b.

COTTON MILLS.
Ewo Cottons T. 235 s.
Kung Yiks T 32 n.
Laou Kung Mows ... T 170 n.
Orientals T91 n.
Shanghai Cottons T177 n.
Yangtszepoos T11½ n.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Cements $7½ b., 7.80 sa.
China-Borneos $12½ b.
China Lights Old $5 & New 1.05 b.
China-Providents $74 b.
Dairy Farms, ... $30 n.
H.K. Electrics $79 sa.
Macau Ho. $324 n.
Hongkong Ropes ... $31½ n.
H.K. Tramways $74 b.
Peak Tramways (Old) ... $8 b.
do. (New) ... $.80 b.
Steam Laundries $3½ b.
H.K. Steel Foundries... ... $12 n.
Water-boats ... — ... $13½ b.
Watsons $6 b.
Powells $11½ b.
Wiesmans... $28 b.
Brit. Burmahs 25/- b.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st May, 1919:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1918.	1919.
Tytam 61 ft. 2 in. below overflow	3ft. 11½in. below overflow.	
Tytam Byewash 24 ft. 9 in. below overflow	23 ft. 2 in. below overflow.	
Tytam Intermediate 58 ft. 3 in. below overflow	Level with overflow.	
Tytam Tuk 40 ft. 3 in. below overflow	24 ft. 4 in. below overflow.	
Wong Nai Chung, 88 ft. 3 in. below overflow	28 ft. 6 in. below overflow.	
Pokfulum, 32 ft. 2 in. below overflow	24 ft. 0 in. below overflow.	

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918.	1919.
Tytam	85.22	132.23
Tytam Byewash	77	1.40
Tytam Intermediate	71.43	126.80
Tytam Tuk	421.76	831.00
Wong Nai Chung	1.14	2.85
Pokfulum	5.84	17.10
Total	546.16	1,544.48

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

	1918.	1919.	
Consumption	170.90	133.13	m. g.
Estimated population ...	271,500	275,100	
Consumption per head per day	31.0	22.2	gallons

Constant supply in all districts during April of both 1918 & 1919.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1918.	1919.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir...	25ft. 2in. below overflow.	12 ft. 11 in. below overflow.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918.	1919.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	142.04	231.38

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

	1918.	1919.	
Consumption	36.71	38.55	m. g.
Estimated population ...	101,600	104,400	
Consumption per head per day	11.9	12.5	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports shew that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.
W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 8, 1919.

On London—
Bank, Wire 3/6½
,, On demand, ... 3/5 7/16
,, 30 days' sight 3/5 7/16
,, 4 months' sight, ... 3/5 1/16
Credits, 4 months' sight, ... 3/6½
Documentary, 4 months' sight 3/6½
On Paris—
On demand, ... 488½
Credits, 4 months' sight, ... 505½
On New York—
On demand, ... 80½
Credits, 60 days' sight, ... 82½
On Bombay—
Wire, ... nom.
On demand
On Calcutta—
Wire, ... nom.
On demand...
On Singapore—
On demand. 147
On Manila—
On demand, ... 164
On Shanghai—
On demand nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)...
On Yokohama—
On demand, ... 156½
Sold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 41.
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) $5 75 n.
Silver (per oz.) 48⅛
Bar Silver in Hongkong ...25 % pm. n
Chinese Copper Cash ... — 3 % pm.
Inese Copper Cents...
Rate of Native Interest ... 7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin 5½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin par.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

.10 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.,
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.00-noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

BANK.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

華商銀行有限公司

HEAD OFFICE:
13, Queen's Road, Central.
Chairman of Board of Directors,
LAU SIU CHEUK, Esq.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

LUU HOAN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 2, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up ... $1,256,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rate and Particulars on application)
Further Office at
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS,
30 cents each
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The China Mail Ltd.
5 Wyndham Street.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1912.

Paid-up Capital $2,000,000
Reserves and Undivided Profits 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Ting,—Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Chan Kai Ming,
Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan,
Mr. Wong Yan Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok,
Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

CHIEF MANAGER.....Kan Tong Po.
ASST. MANAGER.....Li Tse Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approval securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of TWO per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

中國銀行

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917).

Authorised Capital$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds..... 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
PEKING: Haiting, Tungchow. NORTH: Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien Niulansan, Hsuanhua. CHIHLI: Tientsin, Paotingfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Cholhsien, Weisien. MANCHURIA: Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heiho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien. HUPEH: Hankow, Shasi, Ichang. HUNAN: Changsha. KIANGSU: Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tunichow. SOUTH: Tsinkiangpo. SHANTUNG: Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. SHANSI: Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. HONAN: Kaifeng, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien. KWANGTUNG: Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. FUKIEN: Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. CHEKIANG: Hanchow, Shaohsing, Hsuchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyan, Haimen. KIANGSI: Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian. ANWEHI: Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. SZECHUEN: KUEICHOW: Wweivangfu. SHANSI: Sianfu, Hangchunfu. SUIYUAN: Kweihwating Paotowchen. TSAHAR: Kalgan Fengchen, URGA: Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.,
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up) ... ,, 27,500,000.
Reserve Funds ,, 6,580,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA, MOJI.
FORMOSA—GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KELUNG, PUNAN, SHINCHIKU, MIXUNG, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI, TOSHEN, ARO.
CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, AMOY, FOOCHOW, SWATOW, CANTON.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI NAGATA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 21, 1919.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000 @2/-=$15,000,000
Silver $1,000,000
$36,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,—Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, | Hon. Mr. D. Landale,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 3½ ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 4 ,, ,,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1918. 817

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... FRANCS 75,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ,, 37,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, *i.e.*, Francs 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager.....A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING,
SHANGHAI, SAIGON,
TIENTSIN, HAIPHONG,
HONGKONG, YUNNANFU,
HANOI, VLADIVOSTOCK,
CANTON, FOOCHOW.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: The London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440

Hongkong, March 31, 1919.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £. 100,000,000= (£8,333,333)
PAID-UP CAPITAL £. 70,000,000= (£5,833,333)
RESERVE FUND £. 13,760,226= (£1,063,276)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at
BANDJERMASIN, RANGOON,
BANDOENG, SAMARANG,
CHERIBON, SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER, SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA, SOURABAIA,
KOTA RADJA, SOERABAIA (Sole)
MACASSAR, TAKALAR,
MEDAN, TANDJONG TJERIK (Deli)
PADANG, TEGAL,
PALEMBANG, TJIKOK BESSIE,
PEKALONGAN, TJIREBON,
PENANG, WERKENDEEN,
POENTIANAK,

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. P. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£2,100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed 1,500,000
Paid-Up 780,000
Reserved Fund and Rest ... 785,709

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE:
15bis Rue Lafitte, Paris.
Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves..... ,, 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BANGKOK	HONGKONG	SAIGON
BATTAMBANG	MONGTZE	SHANGHAI
CANTON	NOUMEA	SINGAPORE
DJIBOUTI	PAKHOIE	TOURANE
HAIPHONG	PEKING	TOURANE
HANKOW	PNEM-PENH	VLADIVOSTOCK
HANOI	PONDICHERY	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1918.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL... ... ,, 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ,, 25,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

BATAVIA	NEWCHWANG
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
BUENOS AYRES	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PEKIN
CHANGCHUN	RANGOON
DAIREN (DAIRY)	SAN FRANCISCO
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	SEATTLE
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HONGKONG	SHIMONOSEKI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KAI YUEN	SOERABAYA
KOBE	SYDNEY
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKIO
LYONS	TSINANFU
MANILA	VLADIVOSTOCK
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

KISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 11, 1919.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914 £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 24,500,000
Paid-up Capital£2,437,503
II—Fire Funds..... 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds ... 17,567,530
Sinking Fund Account 128 086
£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch.....£2,331,456
,, Life and Annuity Branches 2,141,567
Revenue Marine Department... 337,339
Other Receipts 476,240
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

HIDDEN MINE PROFITS.

BONUS SHARES AS CAPITAL WATERING.

The last public sitting of the Coal Commission was remarkable for an expert's analysis of some colliery balance-sheets, disclosing how profits are hidden by giving bonus shares.

After evidence had been given in support of the demands of mine workers other than miners, Mr. Emil Davies, general manager of the Banking Corporation and a writer on finance and economics, giving instances of colliery companies' profits, said that their extent had in most cases been obscured by the capitalisation of reserves or other readjustments of capital. The most successful companies were able by those methods and by dividends, which were in reality much larger than they appeared, to return to shareholders every few years the whole of the share capital originally subscribed by them, the undistributed reserve being still so considerable that the present market prices of the shares were several times their nominal value.

If the coal reserves of the country were pooled the enormous profits made—and partially concealed—by the large companies would be available to meet part at least of any additional working costs that might be necessary, and the incentive to build up reserves for subsequent distribution which obscured the enormous profits actually being made would disappear.

The Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company in 1913, Mr. Davies said, gave one bonus share for every two held and in 1918 one bonus share for every three held. With an Ordinary share capital in 1913 of £542,107 and £135,795 in 6 per cent. Preference shares the company's published accounts disclosed profits (after deducting depreciation, income tax, and Excess Profits Duty and Coal Mines Excess Payments) for the 15 years ending 1918 of £5,261,000, of which about £3,156,000 has been paid in cash dividends, in addition to which £1,100,000 of bonus shares (now worth three times that amount) has been distributed as a free bonus.

THREE-FOLD RETURN.

In other words, said Mr. Davies, £1,000 invested in 1903 in these shares, which were then quoted at par, would have received dividends equal to about £3,800, and would in addition with the bonuses received now be saleable for £5,500. The company is now allowing shareholders to take up at 35s. one new share for every five shares already held, this representing another bonus. The existing shares are quoted at 61s.

Mr. Justice Sankey: That is a striking example. Can you give us another?

The Ocean Coal and Wilson's, Limited, Mr. Davies said, in April 1914 gave one bonus share for every two Ordinary shares held. With an Ordinary capital in 1908 of £2,000,000, and £1,396,000 in 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference, for the eight years ending 1917 the company paid out over £3,500,000 in cash dividends, in addition to which one million bonus shares (now worth more than three times the amount) has been distributed, making the Ordinary capital now £3,000,000. In other words, £1,000 invested in 1913 in the Ordinary shares at, say, £10 per £5 share, would have received cash dividends equal to about £745 in the five years and would be saleable now for about £2,365.

Mr. Justice Sankey: These are two South Wales collieries. Now let us take some Scottish ones. How about Lochgelly?

LOCHGELLY.

Mr. Davies said the Lochgelly Iron and Coal Company is a much smaller company. Its capital is £140,000 in 5 per cent. Preference shares and £210,000 in Ordinary shares. For the ten years ended May 1918 dividends paid on the Ordinary shares were equivalent to 197½ per cent., or over £200,000, in addition to which a visible reserve of £150,000 and a "carry forward" of £48,592 have been built up out of undistributed profits. The position therefore is ripe for a distribution of bonus shares. In other words, £1,000 invested in 1910 would have received dividends equal to about £987 and would in addition now be saleable at about £2,925.

Mr. Justice Sankey: Now we will have an example from England. Shall we go to Yorkshire?

Mr. Davies quoted the Manvers Main (Yorkshire) Colliery, whose capital since 1915, he said, has been £500,000 in Ordinary shares of £1 and £200,000 5½ per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £5. In 1915 the shareholders were given one bonus share for every two shares held. For the ten years ended June 1918 the dividends paid equalled 163 per cent. counting the bonuses paid as increased capital, or 195 per cent. on the actual capital. The company has paid off since 1908 out of profits £236,500 debentures. In other words, £1,000 invested in these shares in 1910 would have received cash dividends of £806 and would in addition now be saleable for about £2,500.

Mr. Smillie asked for figures of the Fife Coal Company.

Mr. Davies said the Fife Coal Company had a capital since 1909 of £816,282 in Ordinary shares and £117,813 in 5 per cent. Preference shares. In 1909 shareholders were given one bonus Ordinary and one bonus 5 per cent. Preference share for every four shares held. For the ten years ended 1918 dividends paid were equivalent to about 243 per cent. of this increased capital, or over 300 per cent. on the actual capital.

At December 31, 1918, the accounts disclosed a reserve of £500,000 plus £126,456 carried forward. "It looks," said Mr. Davies, "as though a secret reserve has been created by writing off large amounts for depreciation, for the company's properties have been written down from £1,186,600 in the 1917 balance-sheet to £1,135,615 in the 1918 balance-sheet. It is further evident that the company is preparing another distribution of bonus shares, for it has called an extraordinary general meeting to give it power to capitalise its reserves."

WATERED CAPITAL.

Mr. Balfour asked what Mr. Davies would consider a fair dividend on capital.

Mr. Davies: Eight or nine per cent. without any watering of capital.

Mr. Balfour: Would you be surprised to hear that the average dividends of a colliery company are below the dividends of every other industry?—On what capital do you count that? If you keep on watering your capital you can keep your dividends low.

Mr. Williams, referring to the Powell Duffryn collieries, asked if Mr. Davies knew that for nearly 80 years only two small dividends were paid by that concern.

Mr. Davies said that it might be so.

The present prosperity is due to the management?—I thought it was due to the coal.

Mr. Charles Tennyson, assistant director of the Federation of Industries, put in figures showing the effect on other industries of a 30 per cent. increase in miners' wages on the assumption that it would entail a 20 per cent. increase in the pit-mouth price of coal. There would, he said, be a general increase in prices of goods produced for the home market, with a consequent general rise in the cost of living. This would inevitably result in demands for increased wages in other industries, and would in several trades where labour costs are high be much more serious than the effect of the increase in price of raw materials and other cost factors.

Mr. Ernest Clark, deputy chief inspector of taxes, Board of Inland Revenue, presented voluminous statistics relating to coal mines profits.

The President asked what was collected from coal mines in excess profits duty.

Mr. Clark said that up to April 1917 statistics were not kept. Since then they were:

1917-18.—£10,764,000.

1918-19 (11 months).—£8,053,000.

Profits, after deducting royalties, profits, and interest, but not taxation, were:

1914.—£14,889,000 (equal to 1s. 1d. per ton).

1915.—£28,245,000 (equal to 2s. 3d. per ton).

1916.—£44,876,000 (equal to 3s. 6d. per ton).

1917.—£31,260,000 (equal to 2s. 4d. per ton).

Profits and interest accruing to coal-owners subject to ordinary taxation after deducting excess profits duties and coal mines excess payments were: 1914, £14,889,000; 1915, £25,756,000; 1916, £32,761,000; 1917, £26,547,000. On the estimated capital the percentage of profits was: 1914, 11 per cent.; 1915, 18.7 per cent.; 1916, 22.5 per cent.; 1917, 17.2 per cent.

WOMEN'S INN OF COURT.

REJECTED SUGGESTION.

Lord Buckmaster's Bill empowering women to become barristers or solicitors has passed its second reading in the House of Lords, and the Government has promised it facilities in the House of Commons.

If the Bill passes Parliament, will the Benchers of the Inns of Court admit the women?

Miss Helena Normanton, whose appeal demanding admission to the Middle Temple, with its consequent call to the Bar, is postponed until the fate of Lord Buckmaster's Bill is determined, laughs at the idea of a special Inn being necessary for women, and declares that she would not live in it if it were built. "There will be no fifth Inn," she says, "any more than there are special universities for women. I may be the only woman barrister for years. Fancy building an Inn for me alone!

"I cannot think the suggestion of an Inn for women comes from any responsible source. Women actually taught law in the great university of Bologna in the Middle Ages—among them a daughter of Accursius, 'the advocates' idol.' I find a rapidly growing desire among women for the help of women lawyers."

NOTICES.



PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c., &c.

WE INVITE INTENDING PURCHASERS TO INSPECT OUR SHOWROOM WITHOUT IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.

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PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

, May 8.

Per s.s. *Empress of Russia*, for Vancouver, &c.: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Aldrich, Major Wm. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barker and family, Mrs. C. G. Becker, Mr. R. E. Bellilios, Lieut. Boone, Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley and children, Mr. W. R. F. Brock, Mrs. D. M. Burchfield, Lieut. J. V. Chester, Miss M. G. Clark, Mr. W. H. Daub, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dawson and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison and daughter, Earl Donne, Miss Agnes Drury, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Eadie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fauds, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Garraway, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hallam, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton and children, Mr. J. Gordon Hare, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harley and child, Sig. Hart, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. R. O. d. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Irwin, Mr. J. M. Jamieson, Mrs. A. D. Johnson, Capt. J. Jorgenson, Mr. J. U. Jeffries, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. T. Kimimoto, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Knowles and child, Mr., and Mrs. Th. Kring and children, Mr. and Mrs. Laing and children and Filipino servant, Mr. M. E. Lautman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, Mrs. C. P. de Martin, Mr. C. W. Martyr, Major and Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. Harry Meyersohn, Lieut. and Mrs. Millett, Mr. A. McIntyre, Mr. C. A. McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nisson, Mr. J. Noble, Miss F. Northcott, Dr. Frank and Mrs. Oldt and family, Mr. K. Ohsiro, Miss J. G. Paxton, Mr. S. Peh, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ranger and children, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Jno. Rodgers and daughter, Mr. J. G. Rawan, Mr. Mohammed Sally, Mr. T. R. Samuels, Miss Lottie Saunders, Mrs. J. E. Schlesinger, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scott, Mr. T. R. Selkirk, Capt. Semenchenco, Mr. F. E. de Sherbinin, Miss Ethel Sisson, Mr. D. Sommers, Mrs. W. G. Stevenson and daughter, Mrs. M. E. Steinfeldt, Mr. S. J. Stife, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Major-General Sychofi, Miss M. Thorburn, Mr. W. R. Thompson, Mr. R. Toovey, Mr. F. P. Tyndale, Miss T. B. Thomas, Lieut. G. T. Watson, Mrs. H. W. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. K. W. Wilkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Wynard Wright.

May 7.

Per s.s. *Pekan*, for Straits and London: Mr. D. Lyle, Master Thornhill, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. J. Turner, Mr. F. Veitch, Master C. Graham, Master L. Graham, Capt. W. G. Legge, Master W. Hyde, Mr. J. N. R. Allen, Mr. O. G. Harrison, Mr. I. Day, Mr. W. D. Bell, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. W. Gow, Mr. D. Austin, Mr. M. O'brien, Mr. G. M. Cranage, Mr. S. Vassiliades, Mr. B. S. Mills, Mr. C. H. Groner, Mr. C. Detter, Mr. M. Hazzlett, Mr. R. E. Ford, Mr. J. W. Gardiner, Capt. H. Volthuis, Mr. N. Kenyon, Mr. C. Fraser, Mr. A. H. Cunningham, Mr. H. Quelch, Mr. R. Griffey, Mr. W. S. Davies, Mr. P. A. Grimes, Mr. J. H. Coote, Mr. J. W. de Haan, Mr. H. H. Hierg, and Mr. A. A. Verhorst.

ARRIVALS.

May 7.

YUNG SHIN, Chi., 999 tons, from Saigon, Capt. J. Jones, Chap Cheong, C39.

KUMAKATA MARU, Jap., 775 tons, from Wakamatsu, Capt. K. Nakaoawa, Y.K.K., A28.

GLENGYLE, Brit., 3,963-55 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. J. E. Griffiths, J.M. & Co., A28.

May 8.

HOI PING, Port., 445 tons, from Haiphong and Hoihow, Capt. R. Nozuru, Shuply, C43.

KWANGSE, Brit., 1,928 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Wm. McDonald, B. & S., C36.

AMHERST, Brit., 941 tons, from Freemantle, Capt. T. Jones, A. Kwai & Co., B31.

AMAKUSA MARU, Jap., 1,370 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Kitano, O.S.K., Wharf.

CHONGVA, Chi., 558 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Weatherhead, Hing Lee S.S. Co., B11.

TAMON MARU, No. 1, Jap., 1,226 tons, from Bangkok, Capt. S. Ito, Y.K.K., C12.

KWEILIN, Brit., 1,072 tons, from Canton, Capt. A. McDowell, B. & S., Taikoo Dock.

HWAH KUN, Chi., 1,115 tons, from Singapore, Capt. K. Tenuaka, P. & O. Co., Kowloon Wharf.

CLEARANCES.

May 8.

SHUN SHING, Chi., 8 a.m., for K.C. Wan via Macao, Fo On.

HOSHU MARU, Jap., 10 a.m., for Takao via Swatow, O. S. K.

KAM YING FAT, Chi., 10 a.m., for Shanghai, Globe.

KANGO, Chi., 8 a.m., for Hoihow, Shun Tai.

HAIYANG, Brit., Noon, for Singapore and Penang, Chino Siam S.N. Co.

NAM KAM, Chi., 10 a.m., for Canton, Wo Fat S.S. Co.

KWANGSE, Brit., 11.30 a.m., for Canton, B. & S.

NANCY MOLLER, Brit., Noon, for Canton, Moller & Co.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Brit., Noon, for Vancouver via Shanghai, C.P.O.S.

KUMAKATA MARU, Jap., 11 a.m., for Bangkok, Y.K.K.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Archer* left Manila on Tuesday afternoon, and will arrive here on Friday, May 9.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Dilwara* left Singapore for this Port on the 4th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 9th instant at about noon.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* sailed from Kobe May 3rd and is due at Nagasaki May 5.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Shinyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama April 27th, and will leave that Port for Hongkong on May 1st, being due here May 14th.

The Shewan Tomes Co. s.s. *Celtic Prince* is expected here from New York on 1st May.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Vancouver on April 14.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Persia Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 18th and sailed from that Port for San Francisco on the 19th April.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Shanghai on Friday, 11th April and is due at Moji Sunday, April 13th.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* arrived at Yokohama April 7 and will sail for San Francisco from that Port April 22.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Anyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama March 30th and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Valparaiso, South America.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Siberia Maru* arrived at Yokohama March 26th, from San Francisco.

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POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unine, Vicenza, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Frithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, May 9.

Straits—Per DILWARA.
Straits—KEY WEST.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, May 9.

Shanghai and North China—Per HWAH KUN, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CELTIC PRINCE, 9 a.m.
Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAILONG, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per WOSANG, 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGTAH, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per DILWARA, 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per YUNGSHIN, 5 p.m.
Haiphong—Per CHONGVA, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 10.

Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGSE, 5 p.m.
Saigon and Bangkok—Per SHINSEN MARU, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 11.

Swatow and Amoy via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, May 12.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per CYCLOPS, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 13.

Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 15.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 17.

Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, May 19.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 11 a.m.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

The s.s. TEUCER, May 16 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 17.

The s.s. EURYADES, May 17 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 18.

The s.s. TALTHYBIUS, May 26 and leaves for Shanghai and Taku May 27.

The s.s. IDOMENEUS, May 30 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 31.

The s.s. NINGCHOW, June 8 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan June 9.

The s.s. TYDEUS, June 15 and leaves for Shanghai June 16.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The s.s. LYCAON, leaves Yokohama May 3 and is due here May 20.

The s.s. MENTOR, leaves Yokohama May 17 and is due here June 3.

The s.s. RHESUS, leaves Yokohama May 31 and is due here June 17.

The s.s. TALTHYBIUS, leaves Yokohama June 14 and is due here July 1.

The s.s. IDOMENEUS, leaves Yokohama June 28 and is due here July 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The s.s. STENTOR, leaves Yokohama May 24 and is due here June 10.

The s.s. TEUCER, leaves Yokohama June 7 and is due here June 24.

The s.s. NINGCHOW, leaves Yokohama June 21 and is due here July 8.

EAST BOUND.

The s.s. CYCLOPS, leaves Manila May 19, due here May 21 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle May 24.

The s.s. PROTESILAUS, leaves Manila June 27, due here June 29 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 3.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila July 21, due here July 24 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 28.

WEST BOUND.

The s.s. PROTESILAUS, leaves Seattle May 22, due here June 16 and leaves for Manila May 14.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Seattle June 16, due here July 11 and leaves for Manila July 17.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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MATINEE: THURSDAY, MAY 15th, at 5.15.

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